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F. B. I. Arrests 8 Welders; Soviet Names Food Aid; Meat: Paradox in Shortage

The World's Day—April 16, 1943

Washington: Sabotage of Liberty Ships Charged

Eight men formerly employed as welders at two Baltimore shipyards have been arrested on charges of sabotaging ships by doing faulty welding, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced. [Page 3.]

Chairman William H. Davis of the National War Labor Board told strikers at the Universal Atlas Cement Company plant, at Universal, Pa., that they were violating "labor's pledge" and were striking against President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order against inflation. The employees had stopped work in protest against the Board's action in cutting a referee's recommendation of a 5½-cent hourly raise to 2 cents.

The McKellar Federal job confirmation bill, which President Roosevelt once asserted would "turn the clock back" on the merit system, was formally recommended for passage by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Administrator Ickes has recommended a general crude oil price increase averaging 35 cents a barrel, he told the House small business committee.

The Florida House of Representatives called upon the National Congress for laws that would relieve gasoline rationing restrictions in Florida and other Atlantic Seaboard states. Rationing in the Eastern Seaboard states is tighter than in other sections of the country, the memorial declared.

The United States has sold more gold to foreign countries in the last two years than it has purchased, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau told the Senate Banking Committee in urging the Committee to approve legislation to continue another two years the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and the President's powers to devaluate the dollar.

In Europe: Krutikoff Soviet Food Talk Delegate

The Russian delegation to the United States conference on food will be headed by A. D. Krutikoff, Soviet Deputy Commissar for Foreign Trade, it was announced in Moscow.

Spain's Foreign Minister, Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, told South American diplomats that Spain is capable of defending its independence and interested "in facilitating re-establishment of peace on earth."

All Soviet railways have been placed under martial law under a decree calling for capital punishment of anyone convicted of interfering with their operation, this action following report of railway sabotage by "a small undisciplined minority."

A shake-up in Italian police administration, in which Renzo Chierici, Blackshirt leader, was named Chief of Italian Police Forces, was interpreted in Allied quarters as indicating increasing German influence in Italy.

German pressure on Finland to prevent its quitting the war nearly precipitated a cabinet crisis and may yet result in the ousting of certain German sympathizers from the Government, according to reports current in London.

Admiral Georges Robert, High Commissioner for French Colonies in the Caribbean, says he has declined to join the Allies because of his desire to keep these colonies free from any alien influence, according to the Berlin Radio.

All French prisoners of war in Germany—estimated at 1,250,000 men—have been placed at the disposal of Labor Chief von Sauckel by French Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, and will be put to work in Nazi mines and factories, states a Madrid dispatch.

Herbert H. Lehman, United States Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, was a luncheon guest of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace.

Boston: Shortage and Spoilage Meat Paradox

Extreme shortages of meat on one hand; surpluses in imminent danger of spoiling on the other: New England's paradox. [Page 2.]

Strong Democratic pressure may force passage through the Rhode Island Island legislature of a bill requiring Rhode Island newspapers to print the names and addresses of the authors of letters to the editor and editorials, according to informed opinion today. [Page 2.]

Vacation resorts in New England prepare for annual influx of visitors despite official Washington ruling there will be curtailment of trains and no "extra" gas for tourists. [Page 2.]

Rhode Island has now subscribed 54 per cent of its Second War Loan quota of $76,000,000, its War Finance Committee announced today.

Patrick J. Connelly was sworn in today as Postmaster of Boston by Tennyson Jefferson, Chief Post Office Inspector for New England.

Canada: War Objectors May Join Farm Labor

Conscientious objectors in Canada may be used on farms and in essential industries under a plan outlined by Canadian Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell in the House of Commons.

An ultimatum has been issued to Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., to meet with the Government for the purpose of reaching a settlement of the strike in the company's newsprint mills.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Patriot Works 9 Months Without Pay; Didn't Know Little Slips Were Checks

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—It was "just love of country" and not a "pay check" which kept one man at his job in a California shipyard for nine months, Representative Harold C. Hagen, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, said today.

Mr. Hagen received a letter from a friend working in the same shipyard. The letter tells this story:

A man and his wife—who could neither read nor write—sold their Oklahoma home and went to California "to do something to help." He got a job in the shipyard and she got work as a waitress.

One day he went to his foreman with a troubled look and said he didn't know what they were going to do because his wife lost her job.

The foreman replied that he couldn't see what difference that made—what with the salary the man was drawing.

"What salary?" the man replied.

By patience and questioning the foreman arrived at the facts.

The man didn't know he was being paid anything for his work—thought he was working for his country and his wife was supporting them while he did it.

He had wondered at being told to stand in line and receive a little slip of paper from time to time, but had done so and, fortunately, had kept all his checks—payment for nine months of work at wages from 95 cents to more than a dollar an hour.

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Weather Predictions

Rain, Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 7:55 p. m.; ends Saturday at 5:32 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 7:56 p. m.; ends Sunday at 5:31 a. m.

Red Cross Fund

Quota $2,145,000.00
Still needed $156,066.62

Help make this drive the real "success" it has been termed by wiping out this deficit completely.

Give Today

High Schools Of Boston To Help Farmers

Plan evolved whereby boys of over 14 years of age may be released on May 1 for work on farms.

Boston high school boys over 14 years of age volunteering for work on Massachusetts farms will be released for such service on May 1, Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Chairman of the Massachusetts Farm Labor Committee, announced today.

Mr. Webster praised the wholehearted co-operation of Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, in approving release of high school boys in advance of the school year's closing in order to participate in the Bay State "food for victory" campaign.

Superintendent Gould, Mr. Webster announced, said that any high school boy in good scholastic standing willing to work on a farm will be allowed to do so, without adverse effect upon his school record. In addition, other boys whose study record is not particularly good may be released if school officials determine that farm work would be beneficial.

Start Next Week

Preceding the general May 1 release date, 10 Boston high school boys will start next week to work on the big cauliflower farm owned by Prescott Damon in Scituate. They will work through the school vacation starting Monday and continuing to April 26.

Commissioner Webster and other members of the Massachusetts Farm Labor Committee, are in the midst of a campaign to obtain sufficient full-time and part-time labor for farmers to make certain that Massachusetts farmers meet their 1943 production goals.

The Boston school move comes as the result of this campaign. It has been approved by Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, who is a member of the Farm Labor Committee.

Plan Endorsed

In addition, it has been endorsed by Miss Susan Ginn, Director of Vocational Guidance, and Thomas E. Ginn, head of the employment service for Boston schools.

John B. Casey, headmaster of the Jamaica Plain High School, has been appointed to head the farm labor program for Boston schools. On Monday he will confer with vocational counselors from each of the high schools to acquaint them with the farm labor needs. These counselors, in turn, will carry the story to the boys.

Ex-Cabin Boy Buys 21 Millions in Bonds

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio, April 16

Harry W. Hosford, financier and onetime cabin boy on Lake Erie freighters, purchased $21,000,000 worth of war bonds the first day of the second war loan drive, his secretary announced.

Allied Force 15 Miles From Tebourba; British Bar Axis From Peace Setup; Hull: No Compromise on Trade Pacts

State Secretary denies deal with Republicans and charge his policy helped bring war.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16 — Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today repudiated reports that he is prepared to compromise his campaign for three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and branded as "piffle" charges by Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) of California, that the pacts had helped bring on the present war.

Reports have been circulated that the Administration would seek Congressional harmony with Republicans, who always heretofore have resisted the Hull pacts, by accepting certain curtailments or compromises, notably a proposal that Congress should have veto power over the various agreements after they have been negotiated.

Yesterday, Francis B. Sayre, Assistant to the Secretary of State, as witness before the House Ways and Means Committee, declared that statements made by Mr. Gearhart sounded "like a pro-German speech."

Supporting his subordinate today at a press conference, Mr. Hull made plain that he is in the reciprocal - trade - agreement fight up to the hilt.

No Compromise

After declaring that there was not the slightest basis to reports that the State Department was ready to compromise on the reciprocal pacts, r. Hull added that he hadn't heard a hint of such a thing.

Then, turning to the Gearhart-Sayre controversy, he continued that if the former were not a Congressman, he would say the charge that the Hull pacts had "encircled" Germany and helped precipitate the war was 100 per cent piffle.

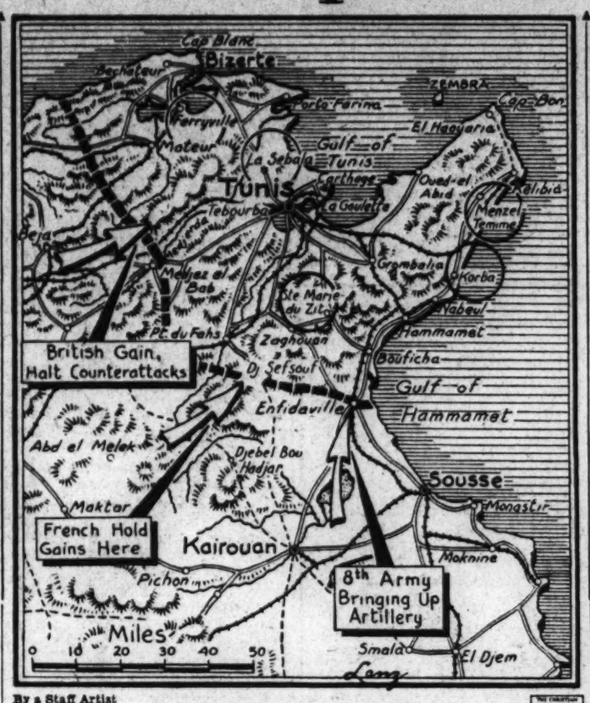
In the early 'thirties, Mr. Hull continued, Germany had begun a campaign of robbing every other nation within reach of money and property. In the course of this campaign, Mr. Hull commented, Germany had taken $1,200,000,000 from the United States in the first round.

Nazi Violation of Fairness

Mr. Hull charged that Germany was doing violence to every rule of fair trade and fair dealing though at that time it had the opportunity of assuming the role of an honorable nation and of entering into international agreements with other countries.

Mr. Gearhart had charged that

Continued on Page 9, Column 3



By a Staff Artist

Developments in Tunisia

White arrows indicate where main Allied armies are in action against German defense arc around Tunis and Bizerte, represented by broken line. Circles show approximate locations of Axis airfields which have been under constant bombardment by Allied airmen.

Peace gesture by Spain brings Hulls retort that Axis must agree to full surrender.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Reports from Spain that that country stood ready to act as mediator between the Axis and the United Nations in negotiating immediate world peace brought from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, the comment that unconditional surrender was still the only term on which the Axis could have peace. (Page 9.)

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 16—A provisional timetable for the change-over from war to peace as visualized by the British Government has been outlined here by Viscount Cranborne, Lord Privy Seal. It provides:

1. Unconditional surrender of the Axis.
2. An armistice which might occupy months or years during which the needs of oppressed peoples would be met, the guilty nations disarmed, and war criminals tried.
3. A peace conference which should be delayed until after the defeat of Japan, as well as of Germany and Italy, and until conditions are more normal both in the East and West, and more conducive to a truly united first step of the nations toward the outlawing of war.

World Organization

Lord Cranborne's statement yesterday ended a two-day debate in the House of Lords on what sort of international authority the British Government has in mind for reconstruction.

Importance of the statement has been increased by this week's declarations by Mr. Cordell Hull and Mr. Sumner Welles. Both of these spokesmen of the American Department of State are seen here as having been specially intent on stressing the need for a truly world organization.

Secretary of State Hull is interpreted in some reports in the London papers today as having indicated disapproval of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's plan for a council of Europe to come first and a separate council of Asia afterward, even though, as Mr. Churchill advocated, these two would be co-ordinated ultimately. Undersecretary Welles is seen as upholding Pan-Americanism as an example to Europe.

Progress Now Urged

How did Lord Cranborne fill in the broad outline of the Churchill plan in the light of world-wide reaction to the British Premier's recent broadcast?

Although the Lord Privy Seal

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

Ground activity mounts in Tunisia; Japanese convoy under heavy Fortress attack.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other diseci news dispatches

A sharp increase in ground activity indicates the great United Nations assault on the last Axis defenses in Tunisia is getting under way rapidly.

At the moment, the British First Army is doing the bulk of the fighting on the western end of the Tunis-Bizerte arc. Some of General Anderson's infantrymen have driven to within 15 miles of the key road junction of Tebourba after repulsing determined German counterattacks. Tebourba is only 18 air miles from Tunis, but a great wall of fortifications separates it from the Tunisian Capital.

In the Djebel Sefsouf region, at the center of the enemy line, French forces also have held their ground in the face of strong counterthrusts. In the Enfidaville area, where the bulk of the British Eighth Army apparently is massed, General Montgomery's patrols are probing the Axis positions for soft spots, while waiting for siege guns to be brought up the coastal road.

Bad weather is hampering aerial activities, but United Nations bombers and fighters are still harassing enemy airfields, and RAF Wellingtons have struck effectively again at Sardinia. The air war over Tunisia and the Mediterranean has cost the Axis more than 450 planes in combat alone since the Mareth Line attack opened on March 20. An additional 150 are believed to have been destroyed on the ground.

The British, incidentally, have won a sea victory off Tunisia. Two Italian destroyers finally ventured into the open sea and promptly were sunk by two British destroyers. The rest of the Italian fleet probably will stay in port for the duration.

The climactic assault in Tunisia, it now seems clear, will be made simultaneously by the two British armies at the east and west anchors of the German line, and by mixed American, French and British troops in the center. The heaviest blows, however, in all likelihood will be struck by the Eighth Army, which will have a relatively clear road into Tunis if it can break through at Enfidaville.

The Russian fronts remain quiescent. But there are persistent reports the Germans are moving powerful reinforcements into the Ukraine. This would seem to indicate the Germans had decided on still another large-scale offensive against the Soviets. Such a campaign well may take the form of a new attempt to gain the oil of the Caucasus. And it may come earlier this year than in the previous two springs, when German hordes started their eastward marches in June.

In the Far East, Flying Fortresses are continuing an attack on a Japanese convoy of three warships and six merchant vessels at Wewak, New Guinea, after damaging three ships with their initial blows.

Tunisia:

Allies 15 Miles From Tebourba

Allied headquarters in North Africa said the British First Army's advance to within 15 miles of the key road junction of Tebourba saw some of the fiercest fighting of the Tunisian campaign.

In a series of local attacks east of Medjez-El-Bab, the Allied mountain line advanced to points between 25 and 30 miles from Tunis.

The only patrol activity was reported on the Enfidaville line front, where Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army is again

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

New Self-Government Day Dawns for Puerto Ricans

Critical problems, both economic and political, that have beset Puerto Rico's recent history are examined by The Christian Science Monitor's staff correspondent in the first of several articles on the subject. Mr. Beaufort, who has spent some time in a firsthand study of the island, finds a growing sense of independence and responsibility among the islanders.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in the Atlantic

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 16—Whatever Puerto Rico's post-war status may be, it is clear today that the nearly 2,000,000 persons who crowd this fertile island have already begun to exercise greater political and economic self-determinism than they have ever known before.

Senator Millard E. Tyding's recent bill proposing Puerto Rican independence—a proposal which has been received with mixed feelings here—is the latest indication that Washington as well as insular officials are thinking in terms of a new day for Puerto Rico.

The new day began in 1940, when a political upset sent Luis Muñoz Marin and his Popular Democratic Party to the Capital pledged to a reform program. Mr. Muñoz' principal pre-election promise to the island's impoverished "jibaros," the peon-peasants, was that he would dust off and enforce a provision in the 43-year-old Organic Act to allow the redistribution of corporate land holdings of more than 500 acres.

Mr. Muñoz, now President of the Senate, had been in power slightly less than a year when New Dealer Rexford Guy Tugwell took office as Puerto Rico's Presidentially-appointed Governor. Messrs. Tugwell and Muñoz have become a two-man team with a spectacular reputation for disregarding economic orthodoxy.

Everyone here with whom I have talked seems agreed that the Muñoz Administration is today stronger than ever with the majority of the people while the big sugar groups, the businessmen, and the conservative element have been more than ever alienated.

Selection of Governor

The war has added to both the brightness and the gloom of Puerto Rico's new day. War-born concern over the liberalization of colonial administration has resulted in President Roosevelt's appointment of a commission to study changes in the Puerto Rico Organic Act which would permit insular voters to elect their own governor. The Insular Legislature has appropriated $50,000 for its

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

People Are Urged to Observe Hitler's Birthday Buying Bonds

The United States Treasury today sought for the return of the good old traditional American custom of birthday giving. The Treasury urged everyone to buy bonds to greet Hitler's fifty-fourth birthday which occurs on Tuesday.

Americans have already handed over a nice contribution to Hitler natal day, The Treasury inferred, by an announcement that more than one-third of the $13,000,000,000 goal has already been subscribed as the drive reached its fifth day.

Editor Austin V. McClain, of the Washington (Pa.) Observer, has carried the idea a little farther by the proposal that Americans make their gifts to Hitler more specific.

Buy enough bonds for a two-ton block buster, he urged, and our Army Air Forces will positively guarantee to deliver it free of charge to the most appropriate German spot.

Urges Buying All Possible

Mr. McClain urged topmost that in buying any size bond Americans can share in a birthday gift to the personaltiy who has presented the world with untold misery and suffering.

The Treasury suggested again in its daily appeal that Americans buy just as many bonds out of current income in April that they can afford. The war, the Treasury pointed out, is costing the United States $6,000,000,000 a month to pursue. Channeling the money into bonds, besides, keeps the Home Front safe from one of its deadliest enemies — inflation — the Treasury added.

There is something in the neighborhood of $45,000,000,000 of loose money lying around in 1943, that must be siphoned off, the Treasury estimated.

Panzer Units in Parade

In the meantime arrangements were being concluded to show the citizens of Greater Boston what sort of military equipment and armaments their bond purchases have enabled the Army to acquire.

The New England War Finance Committee has announced that the Army's most modern armored vehicles will be displayed in the Patriot's Day parade in Boston on Monday, April 19, in addition to the motorcade of military vehicles

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Land Mines Main Problem For Allies in Tunis Drive

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations forces in Tunisia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, April 16—In the lull that has followed the taking up of positions for a fight to a finish in the northeast corner of Tunisia it has been possible to weigh up some factors of the earlier battling which give a broad indication of the probable course, though not of the speed, of the way things are likely to work out in the final phases of the North African campaign.

The speed depends on various imponderables. In many respects the situation is analagous to that at Tobruk on two occasions. And how little guidance this affords is shown by the fact that once Tobruk held out successfully from April to December, while at another time, with what was believed to be a stronger holding force than during the first siege, Tobruk fell within a space of a few days.

In many ways, however, the position which the Axis is striving to deny to the Allies as long as possible in a vital area comprising about one twelfth of Tunisia is strikingly different from any that has developed previously in this war.

Emphasis on Defense

For one thing the Germans have been bending their energies exclusively to defense measures for the first time and a result of their ingenuity and thoroughness in this regard is that the land mine and its variant, the booby trap, emerge as a "secret weapon" more formidable for defense purposes than even tanks, artillery, infantry and airplanes considered separately.

These aren't to be considered separately, of course, since the Allies are bringing close co-ordination of them to a fine art here just as the Germans have done in all theaters of war when on the offensive. But in what is after all only a supreme bid for time the Germans have developed the land mine

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Triumphant Survey

Associated Press

British Tommies Visit Scars of Mareth Line Fight

In a desert-worn tank, British Tommies who played roles in the Mareth Line victory look over the damage done to one of the few shops at Mareth.

N. E. Resorts to Open Despite Curbs

New England hotel and resort owners took another hitch in their belts today and then settled down determined to try another "go" at the summer vacation business.

Despite official Washington's announcement there would be certain curtailments in rail service to this region during the summer and that no "extra" gas would be available for the tourist, these hotel and resort men are going right ahead with plans to open their doors shortly after Memorial Day.

There are, however, a number of hotel men whose belts have begun to pinch to such an extent that decisions were made to "close-up" for the duration. Such is the case of the famous Mount Washington Hotel in the White Mountains.

Council Is Optimistic

The New England Council, which continually keeps a finger on New England's vacation pulse, was optimistic today over prospects of a successful season for those hotels and resorts that open for business.

A spokesman said that these hotels and resorts would get their business mainly from New England and New York and that there would be enough transportation facilities to get vacationists to their favorite vacation retreats.

"We are not in favor of week-end vacationing," the spokesman said, "but rather urge people to take their holidays all at once and to remain at one place. If people do this the strain on transportation carriers will be eased," he said.

New England's gasoline situation still remained critical today with many stations scraping the bottom of their tanks. A number of suburban stations are completely out of gasoline.

No Extra Gas for Tourists

Prentiss M. Brown, price Administrator in Washington, told a House Committee today it was the "obligation" of his agency to increase the price of crude oil if such action is necessary for successful prosecution of the war.

Testifying before the Patman Small Business Committee, Mr. Brown emphasized, however, that it was incumbent upon the petroleum industry to make "the strongest kind of a showing" if the OPA is to be persuaded to make an exception to the President's "hold-the-line" anti-inflation order.

Yesterday Mr. Brown said that "extra gasoline ration for travel to New England and other resorts was definitely out this summer as a luxury which we can not afford this year."

At the same time, Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, said that East Coast oil stocks dropped to a new level during the weeks ended April 10, despite a record tank car movement of 924,079 barrels daily.

Yale to Graduate No Seniors at Brief Exercises in June

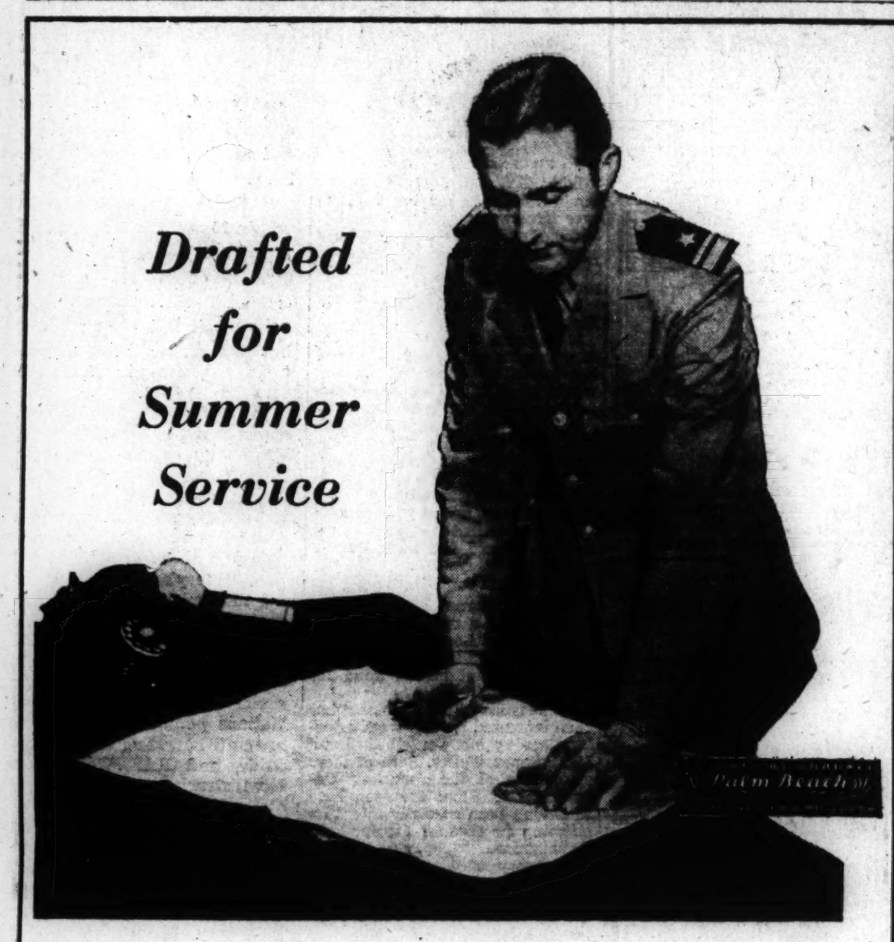
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16 (AP)—For the first time in many decades, Yale will graduate no seniors this June; award no honorary degrees.

Gone for the duration is all the academic pomp with which Yale had traditionally sent her young men into the business and professional world.

On Sunday morning, June 6, in a simple ceremony, Dr. Charles Seymour, President of the University, will awards degrees to a variety of graduate school men.

Because of Yale's speeded up, wartime program, members of the class of '43 received their diplomas in December and the class of '44 will get theirs next October.

Men then in the armed services will receive the awards in absentia.



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R. I. Measure For Signature On Editorials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16—Strong Democratic pressure may force passage through the Rhode Island Legislature of a bill to compel Rhode Island newspapers to print the names of authors of letters and editorials, it was disclosed today in informed capital opinion.

The bill drafted by Representative Henry J. Theroux, Democrat, of West Warwick, has already been passed by the Rhode Island Senate. Immediate House consideration was blocked by both Democrats and Republicans and the measure was temporarily referred to a nonexistence committee—Accounts and Claims—amid laughter of the House members. This Committee, expired one month ago with the law that created it, although an act reviving it was given final passage by the Assembly yesterday.

Measure Recalled

Representative Erich A. O'D. Taylor, Democrat, of Newport, later asked the newspaper measure be taken from the Speaker's desk, pointing out that there was no claim committee. Democratic Floor Leader James H. Kiernan stated that under the rules the act should go back to committee. Representative Taylor stated that he wished to offer an amendment to the newspaper bill though he did not tell the House what his proposed amendment was.

Thereupon Speaker Harry F. Curvin agreed with the Kiernan proposal and the measure was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill, according to informed opinion, is an outgrowth of a long-standing political feud between leading Democrats of Rhode Island and the influential Providence Journal, a newspaper of strong Republican leanings. The measure carries a penalty of fines up to $1,000 for failure to print the names of authors of letters to the editor and editorials in Rhode Island newspapers.

Drafted by Quinn

Representative Theroux has stated that the original bill was drafted by Col. P. H. Quinn, Town Solictor of West Warwick, and father of Robert E. Quinn, who served a term as Governor of Rhode Island in 1937-38. In its first form the bill directed its attention only to the writers of letters to editors.

The measure was amended by the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Charles T. Algren, East Greenwich Republican, is chairman, to include the writers of editorials.

It was reported out yesterday with recommendation for passage, and Democratic Senators William G. Troy and Ambrose P. McCoy rose to argue for passage.

Senator Troy, in arguing for passage of the measure, stated that "it is a just bill that does justice to every man, woman, and child in the State. It simply provides that any person writing a letter must sign his name and address in justice to the person assailed.

"About the only time you read a letter on the editorial page it is always maligning someone," Senator Troy charged. "It's signed with a fictitious name. They can ruin the reputation of anyone."

People Are Urged To 'Salute' Hitler By Bond Purchase

Continued from Page 1

which will precede the B. A. A. marathon runners on Sunday.

High light of Sunday's "Minute Man" celebrations by the Treasury will be the rally in Symphony Hall in which Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers club of the National League, and Stanley Johnson, war correspondent, are scheduled to speak. Students of the North Attleboro, Mass., High School are to present a playlet, and Miss Lucy Monroe is to perform a ceremony which has virtually become traditional in her public appearances—sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

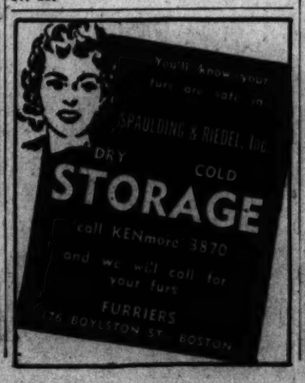
Boston savings banks, meanwhile, have purchased $44,820,000 in government securities for the Second War Loan, the War Finance Committee stated. This is nearly double the amount the savings banks purchased in the Victory Loan drive last December, the Committee added.

The Boston Chapter of the Hadassah, Jewish women's organization, announced that it raised $85,000 of the $175,000 quota it has pledged to purchase a light bomber, at a luncheon yesterday in the Statler Hotel.

Clarence C. Smith

Judge Clarence Cheney Smith, who passed on in Newton early today, was Judge of the Massachusetts Land Court from 1924 to the time of his passing.

A graduate of Bates College in 1888, Judge Smith was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890. He was recorder of the Massachusetts Land Court from 1898 to 1924. He was a native of New Hampden, N. H.



Boston's New Postmaster

By a Staff Photographer

Patrick J. Connelly Takes Oath

Tennyson Jefferson, Chief Post Office Inspector for New England, today administered the oath of office to Mr. Connelly as approximately 500 persons witnessed the ceremony. Mr. Connelly and members of his family were on the judge's platform, and among the spectators were Federal, state, city, and civic officials. Back row, left to right, Edward F. Connelly, Anne Connelly, and Thomas J. Connelly. Front row, left to right, Mr. Connelly, Postmaster, and Mrs. Connelly.

N. E. State Guard Commanders To Meet in Boston on Saturday

War Activities in New England

Commanders of State Guards throughout New England are meeting tomorrow at the State Armory on Commonwealth Avenue, it was announced today. The First Service Command is sponsoring the meeting to obtain closer relations between the Army and the State organizations.

At 1 o'clock the First Motor Squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard will put on an exhibition which will include use of hand grenades, gas masks, smoke screens and other realistic maneuvers, such as "destroying" a machine-gun nest. In addition the Squadron will be inspected and its motorized equipment will be on display.

General Gratified

"Discipline of the soldiers in Boston's Harbor Defenses is very gratifying," declared Brig. Gen. Frank S. Clark, new Harbor commander after his first inspection of the extensive emplacements this week.

In praising "their acceptance of rigorous duty," the General declared that he had "never commanded troops who were more earnest or better trained."

General Clark, for four months last year Chief of Staff of United States Army Forces in Australia, is a native of Greenfield, Mass., and a former resident of Waltham, but his present tour of duty is his first in New England.

He had received his commission as a second lieutenant at Norwich University in Vermont in 1909, and since then has served in the Philippines, was a coast artillery captain overseas in the first World War, attended the Army War College in Washington, the Navy War College in Newport, held the editorship of the Coast Artillery Journal for five years, served with the War Plans Division of the Army's General Staff in Washington, and following his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General in October of 1940 was made Commandant of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

He left for Australia in January of 1942 and returned to the United States last August. Before coming here he headed the newly organized "Sea Coast Artillery Replacement Center" at Camp McQuade, Calif.

Maritime Officers

At historic Fort Trumbull, Conn., the United States Maritime Service Officers Training School today gave ensign's commissions to 354 experienced seamen. The men all had at least 14 months of sea duty before taking the four-month course leading to the commissions and licenses as third mates or third assistant engineers.

One of the eight Certificates of Merit for excellency in studies went to Ensign J. T. Gafney of Ware, Mass., who led the deck officers.

'Tech' Names Killian To Vice-Presidency

Appointment of James R. Killian, Jr., as Executive Vice-President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is announced by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T. Mr. Killian, who has been executive assistant to Dr. Compton, is to assume his new post on July 1.

"The war has multiplied by several times the amount of the Institute's activities and has also complicated all operating details," Dr. Copton said. "As Executive Vice-President Mr. Killian will continue to work for the prompt and efficient execution of the business coming to the President's office and will handle certain co-ordinating responsibilities."

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Miss MacInnis will speak on Egyptian Art at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Two movies "Inside Passage" and "Gateway North," will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 11 a. m. and again at 3 p. m.

Pitirim A. Sorokin will be guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, at 1 p. m. The lecture at 3 p. m. is free to the public.

Mrs. Sayward will speak on the Embroidery Exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Miriam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will give a musical program at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Thomas Mann will speak at the opening meeting of the 36th season at the Ford Hall Forum, John Hancock Hall, at 7:30 p. m. Open to the Public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Secretary Resigns Post at Harvard

Retirement on July 1 from active service of Jerome D. Greene, as Secretary to the Corporation of Harvard University, was announced today by Dr. James B. Conant, President. Mr. Greene will be succeeded by Arthur C. Smith, who has been President Conant's assistant.

Mr. Greene will continue temporarily as Secretary of the Board of Overseers of the University, Dr. Conant's statement said. He has also been appointed Honorary Keeper of the Board's records.

Graduating from Harvard University and its Law School, Mr. Greene returned to the University in 1901 as secretary to President Eliot. He is president of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music. Mr. Greene was active in relief work during World War I and was joint secretary of the Reparations Commission at the Paris Peace Conference.

Downtown Parking At Night Attacked

A proposal to ban all "downtown" parking in Boston at night is being considered by the Boston Traffic Commission who today designated its engineer, Philip Desmond, to make a study of the situation and report back to the Commission.

Earlier, Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh assigned Capt. James Sheehan, former "racketbuster" of the Police Department, to the job of enforcing traffic laws against automobiles parked illegally at night. Captain Sheehan was given blanket authority by the Acting Commissioner to obtain as many officers as he deems necessary from the various division commanders to enforce the traffic laws at night by patroling and tagging.

Poultry Racket

By the Associated Press

A state-wide campaign by state and local police against poultry thieves and the shipment of birds for sale in the "black market" was announced today by State Police Capt. William V. Shimkus after a conference with the Massachusetts Poultry Raisers Association.

Special night and early-morning patrols were established at once by the state police to prevent bootleg shipments of hens and chickens.

'Yes, We Have No Meat, But No, We Have Plenty'

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Extreme shortages of meat on the one hand; surpluses of meat in danger of spoiling on the other. Such was the critical situation in New England today.

Shortages to the extent of 2,000,000 pounds of meat necessary to care for week-end demands under ration buying are admitted by regional officials of the Office of Price Administration and the Federal Department of Agriculture, who last night asked Washington for another emergency shipment to make up the shortage.

Packing houses, at the same time, admitted having tons of meat on hand, which is in imminent danger of spoiling if not moved quickly.

What's the hitch? Well, the shortage is in fresh meats—beef, lamb, pork, and veal. Stocks are extremely low in local markets, and, according to John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional FDA Administrator, the shortage is due partly to a slackening of slaughtering during the past week and partly to a seasonal drop in livestock receipts at major packing plants.

Processed Meats

The surplus, about which the packing houses are deeply concerned, is in processed meats—frankfurters, sausages, meat loaves, and other ready-to-eat meats. Tons of these meats are in process of being cured. But they are not moving. One packer, whose salesmen formerly sold 1,000 pounds of frankfurters a week, said they are now having difficulty in selling even 75 or 100 pounds. But fresh meat sells like hot cakes.

The fact is, New England housewives are prone to save their precious red rations stamps for fresh meats, and heartily dislike parting with six or seven points for frankfurters or sausage meat. And when retailers are unable to sell these products, naturally they refuse to stock up heavily. Result: Packers have meat—and they don't have it.

According to Frederic W. Lake, Regional OPA Meat Rationing Officer, more than 10,000,000 pounds of fresh meat were received in New England this last week. But, this amounts to only slightly over a pound per person—not enough to care for ration quotas. Mr. Lake added that while there would be ample meat this week end, customers could not expect in all cases to obtain the kinds of meat they desired. Some will be forced to take sausages or frankfurters, or lamb or veal, instead of choice cuts of beef, he said.

Independent Dealers

Speaking for independent retailers, Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, said that a large Brockton firm had been able to buy only 20 per cent of its meat requirements this week. The same situation held true throughout the Brockton, Fall River, and New Bedford areas, he added.

"Undoubtedly the local OPA is doing all within its power to obtain meat for New Englanders," Mr. McCabe added. "These officials are working day and night, and should have 'A' in effort. But, it needs more than 'emergency' shipments to care for a continuing situation."

It had come to his attention this morning, he said, that a Lawrence, Mass., dealer in cooked meats, who had been in business for 40 years, had seen his business drop from $700 to $300 a week under point rationing, and that unless he could be assured of lowered point values on this type of meat, he would be forced out of business tomorrow night.

The case closely parallels that of a Faneuil Hall market which, after 106 years in business, closed its doors this week because rationing, with its endless countings and tabulating of points, was just too much.

Another reason for closing, this firm said, was that despite OPA regulations, packing houses had forced them to take pressed meat loaves, sausages, and other relatively unsalable meats in order to obtain small quantities of fresh meats. "If we kick, we get no more beef," said the proprietor.

Bay State House Ban on Beano Sent to Senate for Its Action

State House Roundup

Future of beano in the Bay State rested today in the Massachusetts Senate after the House yesterday passed to be engrossed a bill repealing the law permitting the game.

Engrossment came after representatives from Western Massachusetts who opposed the bill said that beano in their section of the Commonwealth was free from racketeering.

A move by Representative Elmer L. McCullough (R) of Adams, to exempt Berkshire County from the repeal was defeated as was a motion to refer the bill to the next session of the General Court.

Tax Bill Scored

A bill to abolish the credit given by the State on income tax returns for income taxes paid to the Federal Government by individuals was strongly opposed by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. The bill was filed by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long.

"Commissioner Long, by attempting to add a $4,000,000 burden on the taxpayer this year, is going directly opposite to Governor Saltonstall's consistent policy of 'no new taxes' in 1943," Thomas M. Joyce, spokesman for the Federation said.

Public Utility Hearing

A hearing will be held on April 26 by the State Public Utilities Commission as part of an investigation of intra-state freight and passenger rates on railroads, Chairman Carroll L. Meins of the Commission has announced. Specific attention, he said, will be directed to the rates charged for transportation of milk and cream and also to commuter rates for passengers.

The investigation, it was announced, is prompted by the recent I. C. C. order reducing rates.

Land Under Control of the State To Be Available for Victory Gardens

Several tracts of land under control of the State Department of Conservation will be available to the public for Victory Gardens this summer, it was announced today by Commissioner of Conservation Raymond J. Kenney. These will include tillable land within the State forests and State parks and also at State game farms and State fish hatcheries.

Although the tracts are removed from the Boston area, they are, nevertheless, close to some communities where land is unavailable for Victory Gardens, Commissioner Kenney said.

Persons interested in securing a plot of land for a Victory Garden should apply to the supervisor in charge of the area where an assignment of a garden space is desired. Applications will close on April 26.

Included in the list of places where the best facilities are located are: Robinson State Park, Agawam; Skinner State Park, South Hadley; Mount Grace State Forest, Warwick; Savoy Mountain State Forest, Savoy; October Mountain State Forest, Lee; Brimfield State Forest, Brimfield; Mohawk Trail State Forest, Charlemont; Willard Brook State Forest, Ashby; Willowdale State Forest, Ipswich; Spencer State Forest, Spencer; Ayer State Game Farm, Ayer; Wilbraham State Game Farm, Wilbraham; Sandwich State Game Farm, Sandwich and Palmer State Fish Hatchery, Palmer.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain, Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and warmer tonight; fresh to strong winds.

New Hampshire: Snow, northern portion; snow mixed with rain, southern portion; warmer tonight, fresh winds; storm along the coast.

Vermont: Snow, northern portion; snow mixed with rain, southern portion; warmer tonight; fresh winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Rain and warmer tonight; fresh winds; storm along the coast.

Southwestern Maine: Snow mixed with rain; warmer tonight; fresh winds, strong along the coast.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:27 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Saturday, 9:57 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Agricultural Leaders Of N. E. in Conference

Food Problems in New England

Threatened milk shortages, farm labor needs, home garden production, and awards for New England farmers for agricultural efficiency were among the subjects discussed today at a meeting of New England Commissioners of Agriculture and Directors of Agricultural Extension Service at the office of the New England Council.

In addition to the six New England Agricultural Commissioners, or their representatives, Col. Thomas F. Sullican, Massachusetts Emergency Conservator, now working on food problems, also was present.

Besides an exchange of ideas on farm and food problems, there was considerable discussion on plans for Federal or State presentations of cloth insignia to farm workers, "A" pennants to farms with good production records, and the awarding of pins to the workers on those farms.

Increased Production

According to a survey made public today by the Massachusetts Agricultural Conservation Committee, Bay State Farmers anticipate increased production of major agricultural commodities in 1943, with the exception of tobacco. Twelve thousand Massachusetts farms were surveyed between February 15 and March 30 by 700 Community Committeemen of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Changes in production, as compared with 1942, anticipated as a result of the survey, are: Cows, increase of 5 per cent; hens, increase of 25 per cent; turkeys, increase of 50 per cent; broilers, increase of 50 per cent; hogs, increase of 25 per cent; corn, increase of 4 per cent; alfalfa, increase of 10 per cent; potatoes, increase of 30 per cent; tobacco, decrease of 10 per cent.

Connecticut Fisheries

In co-operation with the Binham Laboratory of New Haven, the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game is planning to explore the possibility of developing new food sources in Long Island Sound, according to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin.

The Board plans to hire a trawler to test selected nettings from various localities in the Sound, and it will also sample catches brought into Connecticut ports by commercial fishermen, with the hope that varieties of fish, not taken commercially before, may be found of value as food for human consumption or as food for stock.

Maine Milk Dealers

Nearly a score of dealers who buy milk for distribution in the Pine Tree State took steps yesterday to form a Maine Milk Dealers' Association, which they held to be a "vital necessity if the dealers are to properly present their cases to the Office of Price Administration and the State Control Board."

Victory Market Basket

Mrs. Dorothy Duckles Hudson, Nutrition Supervisor of the Community Health Association, partner agency in the Greater Boston United War Fund, is to direct the handling of the "Victory Market Basket" over WEEI, Saturday, April 17, from 1:45 to 2:00 p. m.

It is the function of the Nutrition Service to visit sections of Greater Boston and give personal instruction on how to get the greatest value and most nourishment from ration points and rationed food.

During her broadcast over WEEI, Mrs. Hudson will tell where she will be during the following week, so that housewives may be prepared for her visit.

Listening Post

Wide World

Red Cross Field Man Does Two Jobs at One Time

Red Cross Field Director Richard L. Clark of Sandusky, Ohio, keeps on his earphones as he writes a letter to his wife while at an advance post phone on field maneuvers. He may get a call at any time to help a soldier or locate one needed at home because of a family emergency.

Red Cross Fund Now Feels Assured of a Full Success

Virtual assurance of success in Boston's Red Cross War Fund campaign for $2,145,000 was announced today by its Chairman, Charles F. Rowley.

Expressing his gratitude to contributors, volunteers, and the many other agencies who co-operated, Mr. Rowley said, "The War Fund has collected approximately $2,000,000 and will undeniably exceed that amount.

"We are still nearly $150,000 short of our quota of $2,145,000, but we expect that the amount will be contributed in small donations during the next few months.

"Considering the difficulties under which this campaign has been conducted, we believe we can call our drive a success and, I am happy to say, officials of the American Red Cross in Washington concur in this view.

"No one knows better than I the handicaps under which this campaign was forced to labor. We followed directly on the heels of one of the largest Community Funds ever staged in this country. Our appeal came at a time when the largest income taxes in history fell due. Add to those factors the urgent necessity of investing in war bonds and a shortage of manpower, and you have a rough idea of the problem we all have had to face.

"I repeat," he said, "it is a tribute to the patriotism of Bostonians that we have been able to raise as much money as we have. I assure you that the many, many sufferers for whose relief the Red Cross will spend this money will be deeply appreciative of your contributions."

Late Rush on Important Bills In R. I. Assembly Deprecated

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16—The 1943 session of the General Assembly moved toward final adjournment this week with the customary last-minute rush as legislators attempted to act on bills which have rested quietly in committee for weeks past. Today is the sixtieth day of the session, the last day for which legislators receive pay, and barring unforeseen developments final adjournment is expected tonight.

Few sessions in recent years have been so unimpressive. Absenteeism was prevalent. There were no debates of consequence. Often the daily sessions lasted only a few minutes. Until the last-minute rush developed this week, only two major measures had been acted upon since the Assembly convened last January. One extended the State Emergency Defense Act and the other permitted the Governor to institute the shorter work week in business and industry as a fuel-saving expedient.

As is customary in the Rhode Island Legislature, dozens of important measures were left until the final week for action. Most important measure up this week was the appropriation bill, providing approximately $17,500,000 for operating the State Government in the fiscal year beginning July 1. Other measures include a juvenile court bill, a corrupt practices act, a bill to provide primary elections, several constitutional amendments and a measure to reapportion seats in the House of Representatives.

The legislative practice of leaving so many important measures until the last minute was bitterly condemned this week by the Providence Journal.

Women Workers Sought

A house-to-house campaign to enroll more women workers in Bristol war plants was launched this week as teams of women war workers began going from door to door seeking the recruits.

The goal is to find 300 workers at once and an additional 700 who can be ready for work during the next six months. Teams which began the canvass this week were selected from employees of two of the larger plants in Bristol. Teams from other plants will be selected next week as the canvassers attempt to make their personal appeal to every home in Bristol County.

The house-to-house campaign was decided upon as a worth-while experiment after a postcard appeal, directed by the United States Employment Service, failed to show any appreciable results. Thousands of cards were sent out, but the Service admitted placements were meager.

Before setting out, the recruiting teams receive brief training. State Service officials are assisting Walter J. Geary, Manager of the branch in Warren, in directing the campaign.

New Jersey Yards Launch More Warships April 18

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—The Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company will send three more warships—a destroyer and two destroyer escorts—down the ways of two of its New Jersey yards Sunday, the Navy announced last night.

The destroyer Bronson will be launched in the morning at the Kearny yard, and 15 minutes later, the escorts Osterhaus and Parks, will slide into the water off Port Newark.

Canada Can Count On Adequate Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 15—Canada can count with certainty on there being adequate food for every Canadian, provided equitable distribution of supplies is maintained and every Canadian family cooperates effectively, Kenneth W. Taylor, Foods Administrator, declared in a recent address before the Retailers Wartime Conference here.

He warned that this would require changes from wasteful methods and habits of food consumption to an emphasis on careful selection, careful buying and careful preparation of food.

The retailer is the quartermaster of civilian population, and is absolutely essential in wartime, said Dr. David R. Craig, president of the American Retail Federation, Washington. Dr. Craig confided that he hopes to learn more about Canada's wartime business controls and interpret these informally to United States authorities with whom he consults almost daily in Washington. He expressed the belief that Canada's simpler, more co-ordinated price and rationing machinery permits more direct and effective control of production.

Donald Gordon, chairman of the W. P. T. B., pointed out that retailers are the real price controllers of Canada. Without their willing cooperation, the system of price ceiling could not be made to work he declared.

Retail merchants can be sure that there will be more rather than less regulation of business until the war is over, warned E. C. Burton, Retail Trade Administrator of the W. P. T. B. In this way we will have a more efficient war effort, but he believes that retailers can come through this period in a strong position.

Belated Tire Inspections Not Penalized

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Motorists who failed to meet tire inspection deadlines still may qualify for gasoline rations by providing a "good reason" for their delay, the Office of Price Administration ruled today.

Previous regulations, motorists not complying with the deadlines were not eligible for gasoline.

In allowing rations in cases of "justifiable" delay, the OPA directed local rationing boards to issue rations, provided the applicant's tires were inspected and approved within 60 days before filing of the application.

The deadline for the first tire inspection for holders of "B" and "C" rations was Feb. 28, and for holders of "A" books only, March 31.

The OPA said some motorists, because of personal emergencies, had been unable to comply with the regulation.

The gasoline amendment parallels an earlier modification in tire rationing regulations.

In another ruling today, the OPA authorized special gasoline rations for taking a convalescent from a hospital or sanitorium to his home.

Jefferson Paintings On View Till May 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Thomas Jefferson as he appeared to contemporary artists may be seen in various aspects of his many-faceted character and career, in an exhibition of paintings here at the National Gallery of Art.

Designs made by Jefferson for the improvement of American architecture also are on view. The exhibition will remain open to the public until May 15.

The exhibition begins with an early likeness, painted by Mather Brown in London in 1786, for John Adams, (lent by Charles Francis Adams); passes to a brilliant portrait by Rembrandt Peale, (lent by Lieut. Lawrance Coolidge), which shows Jefferson at the height of his power about 1805; proceeds to Thomas Sully's preliminary sketch done in 1821, (lent by John Hill Morgan), for the well-known, full-length portrait executed for the United State Military Academy; and ends with the bronze cast of Browere's startlingly realistic life mask of the aged statesman and sage of Monticello as he appeared less than a year before he passed on, in 1826.

Of particular interest is the superb portrait by Gilbert Stuart, once owned by Jefferson, and known as the "Edgehill Portrait" (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Percy S. Straus), painted in 1805.

Museum Leaps Into War Work Production

CHICAGO, April 16 (AP)—The museum of science and industry went into war work yesterday.

The institution's iron foundry, orginally designed only for exhibition purposes, began to turn out castings. It will be operated five days a week. Visitors may view the machinery if they wish.

F. B. I. Arrests Eight Ship Welders

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16 (AP)—The arrests of eight men formerly employed as welders at two Baltimore shipyards, on charges of sabotaging ships by doing faulty welding, were announced today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Seven of the men, whose arrests were announced by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, were accused of doing bad welding on Liberty Ships at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc.

The arrest of the eighth, on a similar charge of performing faulty work on a tanker under construction at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Sparrows Point yard, was disclosed when six men were brought before a U. S. Commissioner for arrignment.

He was identified as James B. Dixon, of Baltimore, a native of Portsmouth, Va.

All six entered pleas of innocent.

U. S. Commissioner James K. Cullen ordered the men held under $5,000 bond each pending further hearing April 22.

Faulty Work Admitted

Two of the eight were arrested outside Baltimore.

Mr. Hoover said that the men "have admitted performing faulty welding in order to finish their work in a hurry and earn more money." He added that there was no evidence of "any Axis direction or sympathies on the part of the welders."

Another Bethlehem - Fairfield welder arrested on a similar charge several weeks ago was convicted of sabotage yesterday in Baltimore's Federal Court. He was George Arnold Steele, formerly of Franklin Furnace, Ohio. Sentence was deferred until April 19.

Mr. Hoover listed these defendants to be arraigned today: Herman Scherer, a native of New York; Raymond Ashby Burkholder, a native of Buchanan, Va.; Hiram Thomas Via, Jr., born at Basic City, Va.; Farrell Houston Smith, born at Catawba, N. C.; Leonard Lucas, of Lancaster, S. C., who will be arraigned at Baltimore; Harley Brastus Miller, arrested at Lexington, N. C.; and Wilfred James Gossman, arrested at Zanesville, Ohio.

In Vital Parts of Ships

"Many of the improper welds were in vital parts of the ships," Mr. Hoover said, "and were only discernible through the use of X-ray. The full extent of the damage is not yet known; however, many structurally weak ships would have gone to sea if the defective welding had not been discovered."

Mr. Hoover said that the workers were charged with using what is known as "bridge welding" and "slugging." He said that in the former method the workman welds only the outside edges between steel plates leaving air space in the center, so that instead of completely fused plates there is only a veneer, with the result that the weld will break under certain strains.

May 31

If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford, do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies—jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us — the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before May 31 better notify us right now.

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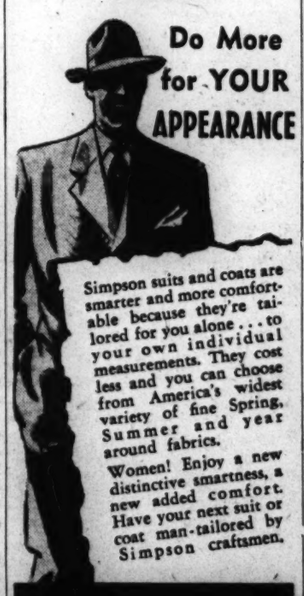

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RICHMAN BROTHERS
STORES IN EASTERN SECTION
Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

New Films in Boston—Hollywood Letter

'Young Mr. Pitt' From England; 'Night Plane From Chungking'

"The Young Mr. Pitt" is one of the most elaborate films ever produced by a British studio. It is all the more remarkable that the new historical drama, now on view at the Paramount and Fenway, should have been made in a Britain at war and that it came into being while the Battle of London was raging. Directed by Carol Reed, one of England's foremost film makers, the picture is intended to strike a parallel between England against Napoleon and England against Hitler. The screen play is the work of Sidney Gilliat and Frank Launder. Viscount Castlerosse wrote the original narrative and provided additional dialogue. English history, the Commons debates, and Pitt's speeches contributed the characters, the epic events, and the galvanizing words.

The screen play traces the effects of the French revolution, the activities of Talleyrand, and the rise of Napoleon, on English history and the domestic politics of Pitt's day. The news of Trafalgar climaxes the action.

This is a big film done on a big canvas. It possesses a sweep that gives one the feel of history on the move. The authors appear to take their own view of some historic events and characters; they insist, for instance, that Charles James Fox never committed a constructive or progressive act until he humbled himself by joining the home guard. Historical experts may take exception to this and to other points.

The film does not ignore the lighter side of history. The ceremony of George's ocean dip —with the band playing and the hostile French across the channel —is particularly amusing. Pitt's occasional courtship of Eleanor Eden, prettily played by Phyllis Calvert, is introduced. As William Pitt, Robert Donat's ingratiating charm has been checked to conform to the singular coldness and singleness of interest of this historical hero. It is likely, nonetheless, that Mr. Donat confers upon Pitt more grace than he possessed. Mr. Donat gives an excellent performance in an extremely arduous role.

Robert Morley makes Fox a haughty and formidable opponent. There are other first-rate performances by Raymond Lovell as George III, Jean Cadell as Pitt's nurse, John Mills as William Wilberforce, Felix Aylmer as Lord North, Herbert Lom as Napoleon, Albert Lieven as Talleyrand, Stephen Haggard as Nelson.

"Night Plane From Chungking," the companion feature, follows a too familiar course through a series of melodramatic complications.

The story begins in a bus bound from Chungking toward the Indian border. Almost as soon as you see the passengers you can begin to suspect the developments which will follow. There is, for instance, a brash traveler who believes in business as usual. There are a mysterious Chinese woman of quality and an American Red Cross girl accompanying her, an equally mysterious countess of vague nationality, a Netherlander in clerical garb, and a Free French officer traveling on a Vichy pass.

When the bus is bombed and the journey is resumed by plane it's a fair guess that the plane will make a forced landing in a remote place without much damage to any of the passengers, and that eventually the flight will be resumed after as varied adventures as the scenario writers can devise. The adventures in the present instance are not completely novel but they are somewhat unusual for a region apparently occupied only by a Tibetan monastery.

Robert Preston as the plane pilot, Ellen Drew as the Red Cross girl, Stephen Drew as the villain, Otto Kruger, Sen Yung, Soo Yong, Ernest Dorion, and Tamara Geva are among the players.

Constance Bannister

Cornelia Otis Skinner

To give a program of her character sketches in the Copley-Plaza Ballroom Sunday afternoon.

Lubitsch Returning To Comedy

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

Ernst Lubitsch has turned to his tried field, comedy, and will both produce and direct Ladislas Bus-Fekete's Hungarian play, "Birthday," the screen title, however, will be "Heaven Can Wait," from the song title which Twenty Century Fox bought for the film.

The picture will be Lubitsch's first venture in Technicolor. Stars will be Don Ameche and Gene Tierney. Other important roles will be taken by Charles Coburn, Louis Calhern, Spring Byington, Eugene Pallette, Marjorie Main, Allyn Joslyn, Signe Hasso, Michael Ames and Helene Reynolds.

Mr. Lubitsch believes too many war films can defeat their purpose. He will make "Heaven Can Wait" because it is a comedy and because he likes comedy, and also because, as he says, "I want to remember the sort of man this story tells about. We may not see him again."

The sort of man the story tells about is, briefly, one who takes the world as he finds it and derives from it all the pleasure he can, avoiding hurting others when he can. The scenes are part fantasy. Mr. Lubitsch admits that the film probably will be called "escapist" comedy, though he isn't fond of the word "escapist." Comedy, he says, can be true to human nature, and can even teach a lesson.

"I have been misquoted," Mr. Lubitsch says, "on the subject of pictures which have a 'message.' I have been made to appear not to believe in them. I would like to straighten that out. I believe that pictures of social significance are important. But in order to keep these pictures important, we must not have 'messages' in every picture, or people will grow tired of them. Besides, we must not lose our sense of humor. It is an asset we have which our enemies do not have. We should remember this."

The film gives Don Ameche one of the best roles he has had in some time, and Miss Tierney one of her most important. Mr. Lubitsch is never one to commit himself before a picture is finished. Of his leading players he says: "They look the parts, if they can do them." Early rushes seem to indicate that they can.

'The Powers Girl'

United Artists offers a seasonable film in "The Powers Girl," for it provides something of a spring fashion show, and presents an interesting number of variations of the latest hair-do for the inspection of audiences at the State and Orpheum.

The ladies and their escorts are further entertained by Benny Goodman and his band, which offers several jam sessions during the course of the story about a girl who models dresses in a department store basement and rises to the position of the best model of the year in John Robert Powers' famous school.

There is a bit of a plot to keep the story going, and provide opportunity to show off the models. It has to do with the rivalry of the model and her sister for the romantic interest of the young photographer who has befriended them, a part played with unremitting bounce by George Murphy. One of this character's amusing tricks consists in repeating himself at times like a phonograph that is running but the needle of which isn't getting to new words.

Anne Shirley and Carole Landis play the sisters with a teamwork that lifts both their parts in interest. Alan Mowbray and Dennis Day contribute to the total of entertainment. Personable young ladies, all gowned with taste, decorate the picture.

"Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," the companion feature, relates another series of adventures of the reformed crook. Chester Morris plays the title role and Richard Lane, Constance Worth, and George E. Stone are in the cast.

'It Ain't Hay'

Abbott and Costello get into a new mess of trouble in "It Ain't Hay," which opened at the Keith-Boston Thursday.

The plot is complicated enough to have been devised with the aid of a kaleidoscope, so there is no need to attempt to relate the twists and turns that the story takes, beyond reporting that it provides occasions for a display of Costello's repertoire of funny tumbles over every obstacle that gets in his way, and ends up in a ludicrous series of chases that leaves him an unhappy participant in a horse race.

The dialogue has something like the pace of machine-gun fire, and sticks at nothing in the way of quips that are sure cause for general merriment, even to such punning as father-fodder, and mothermudder, Shemp Howard, Dave Hacker, and Eddie Quillan add much to the fun as a trio of easy-money mugs who tangle with Costello. Eugene Pallette and Samuel Hinds lend authority to small parts.

On the stage are Sonny Dunham and his orchestra, Jane Frazee, Borrah Minnevitch's Harmonica Rascals, and Stepin Fetchit.

Symphony on Thursday

The first concert of next week's Boston Symphony pair, the last but one of the season, will be given on Thursday afternoon, instead of Friday. The program, which will be repeated as usual Saturday evening, will pay homage to Easter. It will open with Handel's Organ Concerto in D minor, No. 10, in which E. Power Biggs will be soloist. The second item will be Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, which will be followed by the Prelude to "Parsifal." After the intermission an Ode for Orchestra, by Frederick Jacobi, will be played for the first time in Boston. Bernard Zighera will be soloist in Ravel's Introduction and Allegro for harp and orchestra, and the concert will close with Rimsky-Korsakoff's Overture, "The Russian Easter."

Suzari Puppets Returning

The Suzari Marionettes, which were seen at the Fine Arts Theater in February, will return there Saturday morning for a series of morning performances that will continue through the coming week. "Rumplestiltskin" will be given Saturday, and Thursday, April 22; "Pinocchio," Monday, April 19; Wednesday, April 21, and Saturday, April 24; "Peter and the Wolf," Tuesday, April 20, and Friday, April 23. Performances start at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John C. Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Three Sisters," Katharine Cornell's production of Chekhov's play. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John J. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"The Ghost Train," comedy melodrama by Arnold Ridley. Featuring Hal Conklin, Muriel Williams, Nat Burns. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, also Patriots' Day. 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Copley Society of Music, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Recital by Robert Hall Collins, baritone, with Walter M. Arno at the piano. 4:30. (Membership cards of the Society will admit members and guests.)

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Saludos Amigos." 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:28. "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:40.

Exeter—"Whistling in Dixie." Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—"Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:35, 4:30, 8:05. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, Robert Morley. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:15.

Kenmore—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 2:55, 6:15, 9:45. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, James Craig. 1, 4:25, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55.

Metropolitan—"Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Charlotte Greenwood, Charles Ruggles, Lois Andrews, Helene Reynolds. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Air Force," John Garfield, George Tobias. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.

Modern—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20. "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow." "Picturesque Massachusetts." "First Aid." "Wacky Wabbit." "In the Circus." "Kaltenborn and the latest news." Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"The Powers Girl," Carole Landis, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—"Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, Robert Morley. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:20, 7:10, 10:05. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:45, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:35. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"America's Food Crisis." "Air Crew." "Commandos." "Unusual Occupations." "Speaking of Animals and Their Families." "Ben Franklin, Jr." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Powers Girl," Carole Landis, George Murphy. 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"March of Time." "Cuba." "Women in Sports." "U. S. Marine Band," cartoons, Carey Wilson Novelette, latest newsreels. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Purple V." 9:48 a. m., 12:10, 2:25, 4:40, 6:55, 9:10. "Clancy St. Boys." 10:45 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 7:55, 10:10.

Tremont—"Remember the Day," John Payne, Claudette Colbert, Jean Arthur, James Stewart. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 7:50. "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:18.

Uptown—"Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. 2:50, 6:35, 8:15. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:30. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Raiders of the Range," 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson.

Regent: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Stand By, All Networks," John Beal.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "Hi, Neighbor," Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 1:20, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett.

Coolidge Corner: "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, John Cotton. "Mayfoot."

Cleveland Circle: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 1:45, 9.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas.

University: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 3:10, 6:35, 9:40. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Jail House Blues," N. Pendleton, Ann Gwynne. "London Blackout Murders," J. Abbott, M. McCloud.

Codman Square: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:20, 8:15. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2:08, 7, 9:50.

Park: "Lady Be Good," Robert Young, Ann Sothern. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Gone with the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. Continuous from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Forest Rangers," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Tracy. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:08, 6:18, 9:28.

Mystic: "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard. 2:30, 5:40, "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett, Don Porter. 3:35, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2:10, 8:15. "Who Done It," Abbott and Costello. 3:38, 9:40.

Strand: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 1:30, 3:20, "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 6:55, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. "City Without Men," L. Darnell.

Fellsway: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arline Judge.

NATICK—Colonial: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Dickson. "Lady from Chungking," Anna Mae Wong. 3, 8.

Strand: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "Fighting Engineers," 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers. 8, Brunette.

Strand: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary.

Capitol: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 2:00, 7:34. "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:33, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Lynn Bari. "Miss V. from Moscow."

Coolidge: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, V. Gifford.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenberg, B. Gordon.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and Star: "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 2:30, 8:10. "March of Time," 3:30, 7:50. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Doris Dudley. 4, 9:20.

Women's Activities: Marion Martin Here

By a Staff Photographer

Republican Women Talk Politics

Miss Marion E. Martin, right, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, discussing the coming campaign with Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons, Republican National Committeewoman from the State of Rhode Island.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

War work and political work must both be carried on to save our country, Miss Marion E. Martin, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, told members of the Wellesley Women's Republican Club today. Addressing the women this morning in the chapel of Wellesley Congregational Church, Miss Martin declared that it was as important to protect our nation from the menace of an inert citizenry as from a foreign enemy.

It is imperative that we have an informed and intelligent electorate, she declared, and that the two-party system be maintained in order to give the people freedom of choice. Without a choice of candidates there would be no opportunity for citizens to have a voice in the government.

Alert Women Appreciated

Miss Martin said she had observed a keen appreciation of the importance of political alertness among women with whom she had talked in a trip to Wisconsin, Missouri, Kentucky, and New York, from which she has just returned. The National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs which started in 1938 with organizations in only 12 States, now has clubs in 40 States and a membership of 360,000, she added.

There are just two major lines of activity for such groups in every campaign. The first is educational, looking toward a better informed electorate, and this, she pointed out, is not confined to election years but is carried on regularly. The second is getting the vote registered and in the ballot boxes.

She told her audience the record of the six Republican women in Congress was one of which to be proud and called attention to the fact that Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts was the dean of the group. Legislation which has particular application to women naturally enlists their special interest, she said.

Equal Rights Amendment

The Equal Rights Amendment received the indoresment of the Republican Party at its Chicago convention, but even if this is adopted, time will be required for its ratification and the actual operation of laws brought into line with it. Therefore, Miss Martin said, women should be thinking toward the solution of postwar problems which will arise when men return from service and industry is re-tooled for production of civilian goods. Many women will still be the bread winners of the family and as such should have their needed employment, she affirmed.

Women are recognizing their responsibility in helping to solve the problems that the postwar era will bring and will be able to make a valuable contribution in this direction, Miss Martin believes.

Mrs. John A. Dunn presided at this morning's meeting and Mrs. Josiah F. Whitney and her Committee served boullion during the half hour preceding it. Miss Martin was entertained at luncheon at Wellesley Inn by members of the Board of the Club following the program.

30-Year Civic Record Reviewed

Thirty years of civic activity were celebrated by the Boston City Federation of Organizations today with a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza. Prof. Andre Morize of Harvard and Miss Dorothy Archibald of England were scheduled to speak on the afternoon program. Mrs. David A. Westcott, past president, reviewed the history of the organization.

Founded by Mrs. George W. Perkins and a group of women interested in civic welfare, the City Federation has made its influence felt in a variety of ways. Mrs. Westcott told how its second president, Mrs. Frank L. Young, was chairman of the first Paint and Clean-Up Week in Boston; and related with what success it sponsored the first Baby Week, when large sums were collected for various hospitals and homes. And for years, she said, the Federation worked to get the law passed which provides for the employment of policewomen in Boston.

Mrs. Westcott contrasted the Federation's work during the last war when it maintained a recreation tent for soldiers and sailors on the Common, with its war activities now. All through the years the group has carried out a comprehensive educational program, she added, giving its members an opportunity to hear outstanding speakers on both sides of any important civic question. Through its radio programs, under the direction of Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, this work is now extended beyond its own membership.

At the business meeting which preceded the luncheon, the following officers were re-elected for the coming year: Mrs. Max R. Ulin, President; Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, and Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, First, Second, and Third Vice-Presidents; Miss Josephine G. Richardson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Albion White, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Dana E. Sargent, Treasurer; Mrs. David A. Westcott, Historian.

Marblehead Woman Gives Cookie Recipes

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Friday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the cooperation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Today's two cookie recipes are favorites with Mrs. F. Chester Bowden, a member of the Marblehead Woman's Club.

Peanut Butter Cookies

½ cup peanut butter
1 egg
½ cup shortening
1½ cups flour
½ cup brown sugar
½ cup white sugar
1 teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg, vanilla, and peanut butter. Beat well; mix in sifted flour, soda, and salt. Shape into small balls, place on cookie sheet and flatten. Bake in 375° F. oven about 10 minutes.

Spice Cookies

½ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
1 egg
1¾ cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon clove
½ cup milk
1 cup raisins

Cream shortening and sugar. Add egg and beat well. Sift dry ingredients and add, alternating with the milk. Stir in the raisins. Drop from tip of spoon on to greased cookie sheet. Bake in 375° F. Oven. Requires 8-12 minutes.

New Englanders Receive Honors

New England servicemen who received honors today include:

Navy Cross—Commander Donald J. Ramsey of Newport, R. I., for heroism as commander of a ship escorting an aircraft carrier in the Battle of Santa Cruz Islands; his ship helped fight fires aboard the damaged carrier and later picked up survivors.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal—Commander Bartholomew W. Hogan of West Newton, Mass., for caring for wounded aboard a destroyer which had rescued him from the Carrier Wasp, on which he had been injured in a torpedo attack.

Silver Star Medal—James C. Hammond, Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate, of Saugus, Mass., veteran of 14 years in the Navy, cited for his service as an engineering crew chief during Japanese attacks on Guadalcanal.

Silver Star Medal—Commander D. J. Sweeney of Nashua, N. H., who was cited as Executive Officer of a warship under a torpedo attack.

Army Legion of Merit—Sherman Collins, Chief Warrant Officer, of Dorchester, cited for duty in the process of inducting New England National Guard units into Federal service.

Navy Letters of Commendation for duty under enemy attack—Francis C. Capobianco, Coxswain, of Cambridge; John F. Sullivan, Seaman First Class of Quincy, and John F. Reed, Signal Man Third Class of Melrose, and William Kodad, of Dorchester, Radioman Second Class.

Bay State Teachers To Convene April 17

Boston delegates of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation will hold their thirty-third annual meeting at the Hotel Statler tomorrow. Guest speakers at the luncheon will be State Commissioner of Education Walter F. Downey and Charles Winthrop Copp, who, until the outbreak of the war, had been for more than 20 years a teacher of English in the schools of Japan. His subject: "Joys and Jitters of Teaching in Japan."

The morning session will be devoted to hearing reports and to election of officers. The Federation is made up of 242 Teachers' Associations throughout the State, with a membership of more than 20,000.

Birth Control Bill Up in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., April 16 (AP) —Rejecting all attempts at amendment, the House of the Connecticut General Assembly recently passed by a 156-to-83 vote a bill to relax the State's rigid ban on contraceptive information.

The measure now goes to the Senate, where twice before, in 1933 and in 1941, similar measures have been rejected after passage by the House. Senate leaders indicated that prospects of passage there this year were equally dubious.

The bill woud permit all registered physicians and hospitals which receive state grants to disseminate birth control information and to prescribe contraceptives when necessary for the health of married women.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c Till 1 P. M. DOORS OPEN Orpheum 9:15 A. M. State 11:15 A. M.
the POWERS GIRL Plus "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood"

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK DEANNA DURBIN The Amazing Mrs. Holliday
Plus 2nd BIG HIT "CINDERELLA SWINGS IT"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
John GARFIELD • Gig YOUNG
"AIR FORCE"
Plus "DIXIE DUGAN"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW ROBERT DONAT "The YOUNG MR. PITT"
Plus "Night Plane From Chungking"

UPTOWN
GENE TIERNEY GEO. MONTGOMERY "CHINA GIRL"
HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
JACK BENNY PRISCILLA LANE "MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD"

ESQUIRE Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave.
Mats. 28c "SALUDOS AMIGOS" | Eves. 40c "SQUADRON LEADER X"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT— Last 2 Days Mat. Tomorrow
KATHARINE CORNELL presents
The Three Sisters
by ANTON CHEKHOV
Evgs.: $1.10-$3.30; Sat. Mat.: $1.10-$2.75

BOSTON

SUN. 3:30—COPLEY PLAZA BALLROOM
TICKETS TODAY $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 at Filene's, 398 Fifth Ave., & Copley Plaza
Cornelia Otis SKINNER
Actress and author of "Our Hearts Were Young & Gay"
ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

18th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRAISE
Clifton WEBB Fezzy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway
Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees, Sat. & Sun. 2:40

"AN AMUSING COMEDY" —ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 5th MONTH Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3.

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
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Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

"The most important and entertaining play of the season."—Barnes, Her. Trib.
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S Newest Success
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
Cast of 25 including ALINE MacMAHON
CORT, 48 St. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40.
$1.10-$2.20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. No Mon. Perf.
281 SEATS AT $1.10 FOR ALL PERFS.

N. Y. Drama Critics' Prize Play
THE PATRIOTS
by SIDNEY KINGSLEY
NATIONAL, 41 St. W. of B'way. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.75
100 Seats at $1.10. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
"HIT. INGENIOUS"—Watts, Herald Tribune
Le Gallienne EVA JOSEPH Schildkraut
in
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON, 44th St. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun.
Matinees Saturday at 2:40 and Sunday at 3

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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with Herbert Marshall • An RKO Radio Picture
GALA EASTER SHOW • SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4500

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'HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO'
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ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

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JOURNEY for MARGARET
STREET of CHANCE
Starting Sunday "ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE" "WHISTLING IN DIXIE"

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Have them washed the "soft water way"
Work called for and delivered in all towns within a radius of 10 miles.
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Dedham 0108

GO BOSTON CAB
THE DELUXE WAY
Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.

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War effort calls for foresighted preparation. Start the day with a wholesome, nourishing breakfast.

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KEN 4500 LON 2030
Charge Accounts Solicited. Free Delivery.
170 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Local Art Finds an Outlet in War

Local art is spreading throughout the world, despite the war.

Australian, English, French, and, of course, American soldiers and sailors, are the subjects of free pencil portraits drawn by half a dozen Boston artists who volunteer their services several afternoons a week at the United Service Organizations here. And these boys are sending them home, except the French sailors. The latter are carrying their sketches with them until the war is over.

Because so many of the men came back for a second picture, Mrs. Kulah Novack, artist at the Atlantic Avenue Recreational Center, devised the plan of having negatives made of the drawings so that the men might have as many as they wished.

Something that Will Remain

"There is nothing in this country I could send home that I would value more than this picture," remarked an Australian sailor when Mrs. Novack finished his portrait.

"When the war is done, everything else will be gone, but I'll still have this portrait," said a Pharmacists's Mate First Class, who was tired of the caricatures done by shipmates. This sailor had a large chin which was about all the "artist" aboard ship would recognize.

Mrs. Glenna Miller, North Station Service Center artist, reports that her drawings are stimulating artistic tendencies in the boys. So much so, in fact, they have started a clay modeling class.

Mrs. Miller, who was the first artist to volunteer her time, also does lithograph crayon sketches at the Fort Devens Hospital. And, in turn, these soldiers are now amusing themselves by drawing pictures of one another under Mrs. Miller's supervision.

Wanted No Night Shadow

One soldier, with artistic ideas of his own, insisted on having his portrait done in daylight. He was sure the nightlight would put undue shadows on his face. While the artist sketched another soldier, he indicated to those watching the good points of her drawing, explaining each stroke. Finally, after surveying the work intently, he exclaimed, "She has it! He's there! He's there!"

"It actually looks like him," added a sailor enthusiastically—much to the artist's amusement.

Mrs. Novack usually asks the boys to wear their hats, because, she explains, "they always make fine designs." The only problem is trying to pose a French sailor so that the much admired red tassel on the top of his cap will show. One sailor remarked to the artist, "You seem to enjoy drawing the hats more than you do us."

These servicemen feel important having their portraits drawn, "and," declared one of the artists, "they are important."

In the years to come, these portraits, which will be in homes throughout the world, will be symbols of the hospitality of Boston people, who tried to make visiting soldiers and sailors "feel at home" here.

By a Staff Photographer.

Sailor Poses for Boston Artist

Mrs. Kulah Novack, volunteer artist at the Atlantic Avenue Recreational Center, sketches Maurice Larivière, ship's cook third class, left, as other servicemen "kibitz" from the sideline. Sailor in the center examines Mrs. Novack's portrait of an Australian seaman.

The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week

Following are announcements of The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 121 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Waterbury—Saturdays, 11 a. m., WATR, 1320kc.
Pittsfield—Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays and Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Fridays, 8:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Mondays, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
St. Albans—Saturdays, 11:30 a. m., WWSR, 1420kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Weekdays, 12 noon, direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
New Bedford—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, April 18

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79 mc and 15.35 mc Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

G.O.P. Women to See Film on Gardening

Members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts who expect to plant Victory Gardens as soon as the weather permits will enjoy the colored film to be shown at the Club tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Entitled "The Gardener Takes His Place," it constitutes a lesson in basic gardening technique. The Club's Activities Department, of which Mrs. William C. Cusack is director, is sponsoring the lecture.

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—March of Mercy.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing chat.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalle.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kalenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Themes and Variations.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barries; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Red King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—Network program.
10:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ray Morton's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Music Without Words; Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Saturday, April 17
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Wide Variety Of Music On Radio Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Frank Black conducts the Ensemble and Orchestra of the Cities Service Concert in a performance of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "The Lost Chord" and Moszkowski's "Malaguena," Lucille Manners, soprano, sings Ponce's "Estrellita" and Noel Coward's "I'll Follow My Secret Heart." Ross Graham, baritone, sings "Big Bass Viol," by Bohanon, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Kate Smith will have as her guest tonight Florence Halop, comedienne. The program will originate from the U. S. Marine Base at San Diego, California, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Saturday

The Metropolitan Opera presents Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" with John Brownlee and Eleanor Steber singing the leading roles. Paul Breisach conducts, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Dr. Artur Rodzinski conducts the Cleveland Orchestra in the final concert of the season, presenting Earl Wild, Musician, First Class, United States Navy, as piano soloist, playing Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto in C Minor, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting, will be heard in a program consisting of Bach's "Brandenburg" Concerto in G Major; Brahms's "Variations On a Theme by Haydn" and Richard Strauss' "Don Juan," BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, will discuss "The United States in a Postwar World" when he appears as guest of Chairman Lyman Bryson on People's Platform, CBS 6:15 p. m., WEEI, by recording, Sunday, 7 p. m.

As a memorial tribute to Stephen Vincent Benet, poet, Helen Hayes, Raymond Massey, Deems Taylor and other close friends will participate in a program consisting of readings from the poet's writings, against a background of music composed by Tom Bennet and conducted by Joseph Stopak, NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

Sunday

The Stradivarii Orchestra, conducted by Paul Lavalle, will be heard in a program including Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois," "The Sweetest Story Ever Told," by Stultz, CBS-WEEI, 1:30 p. m.

Bruno Walter conducts the New York-Philharmonic Symphony in a performance of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" with a chorus, six soloists and the Westminster Choir, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black will conduct the summer concerts of the NBC Symphony Orchestra. For his opening program Dr. Black has selected Mozart's Symphonie Concertante in E Flat Major for Violin and Viola. Mischa Mischakoff, violinist and Carlton Cooley, violist, are soloists. The concert concludes with Russell Bennett's Symphonic Synthesis from Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Four leading authorities on the farmer and farm problems will discuss "What Do Farmers Want?" on Northwestern University Reviewing Stand, MBS-WNAC, 12 noon. Four authorities on military affairs will discuss the question "Are We Building Too Large an Army?" on American Forum of the Air, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Stevens on Air

Edmund Stevens, a Christian Science Monitor war correspondent with the British Eighth Army who is home on leave from the front, will radiocast an eyewitness account of the leaders and men who are rolling General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel out of Africa, tomorrow evening. He will appear as guest correspondent on this newspaper's radio news program with Volney Hurd, regular Monitor news commentator, on Station WNAC and affiliated Frequency Modulation outlets at 8:15 p. m., Saturday.

Mr. Stevens has had extensive experience as a war correspondent. After five years in Russia, he joined the Monitor's staff while covering the Baltic area, and then followed the course of the war from the Finnish Front through Norway, where he reported the German invasion from Oslo itself, into Central Europe ahead of the German columns, and out through Greece and Crete to Egypt, where he followed the changing fortunes of desert warfare virtually from the beginning.

Preparedness!

By a Staff Photographer

Gas Masks for Civilian-Defense Workers

The first gas masks to arrive in Boston for civilian-defense workers are tried on by Edward R. Woodfin, a veteran of gas warfare during World War I, and Miss Edith F. Dooley in the Boston Committee on Public Safety office today. The masks will be used here next week when the Amherst Civilian War College moves from its campus for the first time to the Public Latin School to give an advanced five-day course in civilian protection under the auspices of the local safety committee. They were included in an assortment allocated to Boston by the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Men Behind Victory. The first full story of how Radiolocation was born. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"The War on Lands." Capt. Cyril Falls. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Worker's Playtime." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record: Stanley Maxted. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:35 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

N. E. Utilities Wage Boost Just Escapes Federal Ban

Wage increases given 5,700 employees of 48 gas and electric companies in the New England Power Association are undoubtedly the last to be announced under the old wage stabilization policy of the War Labor Board, it was reported today.

These raises were approved on the ground of eliminating inequalities between comparable plants in the same area, and that type of an advance was halted by President Roosevelt's wage freezing order of April 8.

The New England utilities got their increases only because their case was decided before the President took his action to forestall inflation.

This is the only instance in which the National War Labor Board has overruled the majority of the Regional Board sitting in Boston. In one of its few disagreements, the Regional Board voted 6 to 3 for smaller increases than had been agreed upon between the companies and their labor organizations

The labor members of the Regional Board dissented to the cut, and the case was referred to Washington for review. The National Board unanimously upheld the labor view that the full increases contained in the labor agreements submitted should be approved.

This is also the second largest case in point of numbers that has been handled by the Regional Board. The biggest concerned the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and involved 22,000 employees.

One of the three utility agreements whose ratification was reported yesterday calls for a $1 a week increase for employees receiving 83 cents an hour or more and $1.20 a week for employees earning less than 83 cents, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1943. This agreement covers employees in 46 companies. The second embraces the Arlington, Beverly, Gloucester and Salem gas light companies and gives increases ranging from 4.4 cents an hour to 5.5 cents an hour, also payable as of Jan. 1. The third agreement, covering the Malden & Melrose Gas Light Company, provides a general increase of 6.7 cents an hour, retroactive to Dec. 16, 1942.

Unions which figure because holding contracts in a number of plants included the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, both of the American Federation of Labor, District 50 of the United Mine Workers and several independent unions.

Mother Church Radiocast
For Sunday, April 18

10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

SPECIAL TODAY THROUGH APRIL 23
ROAST BEEF DINNER
75c
2 Vegetables—Roll and Butter
Choice of Desserts
Tea or Coffee
Served from 11 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
Open the Holiday, April 19
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RESTAURANT
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YOU DON'T NEED IT ON DELICIOUS
CRAX
WITH THE
BAKED-IN FLAVOR
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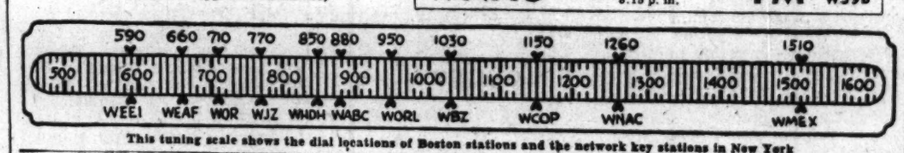
With soups and salads, take your CRAX "straight". There's no need to add butter to CRAX, for their delightful flavor is satisfaction in itself.
America's Original All-Purpose Cracker
Baked by MEGOWEN-EDUCATOR FOOD COMPANY

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W43B W39B

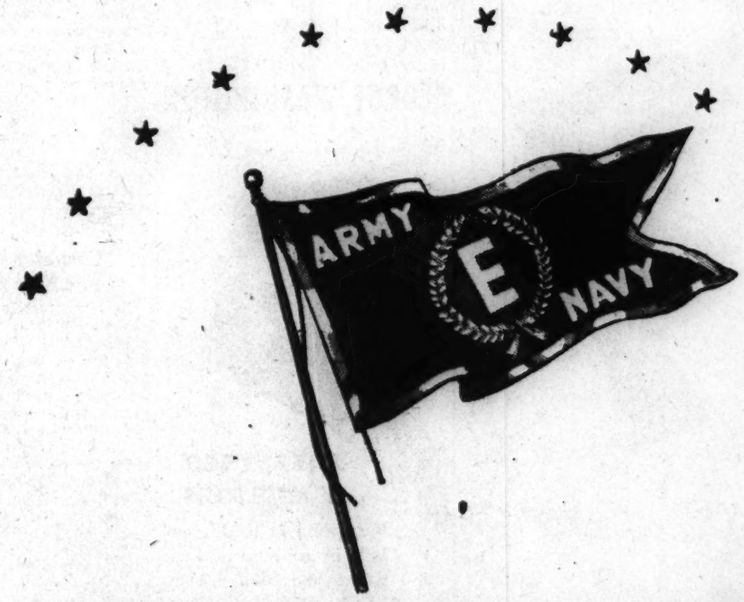


This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WNDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Popular songs
3:30	What's Date? Post	Ruby Newman's Orch.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra;	"Do You Know"; quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	"Do You Know"; quiz
4:00	Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:15	Religious service	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Uncle Sam; drama	Dick Jurgin's Orchestra
4:30	"Those With Us"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra
4:45	Talk: Mount'n Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Themes and Variations	Al Donahue's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Mystery
5:15	Date Book; Follies,	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sportscast
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Henry Musette's Orch.
6:45	News; 6 55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news,	"Yankee Starlets"; songs	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Kay Ivers; Melodeers.	"Halls of Montezuma";	"Lest We Forget"; drama
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Symph. Or.; cho.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15	songs; band; com.	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services
8:30	'Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Hit Parade"; Mark	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45	Thin Man"; news	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Richard Tetley-Kardos
9:00	Playhouse; "Shop	"Gang Busters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Handel;
9:15	Around Corner"	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Alcina Suite
9:30	"That Brewster	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Handel;
9:45	Boy"; comedy serial	Orchestra; Talk	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Alcina Suite
10:00	"Caravan"; Jack	Stars in Revue	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Duke Ellington's Orch.	News; Defense Talk
10:15	Carson, songs;	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Excursions in Science
10:30	comedy; or.; guest.	World's Most Honored	"First Reader"; drama	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Cecil Brown.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Songs	Harry Greene's Orch.	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:30	Jack Edwards' Orch	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words;	Day's End; music
11:45	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Elmer Davis, comments	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WNDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Musical program	Newscast	Dress Parade; Music	News Services	
7:30	'Hit the Deck'; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Musical program; News	Cowboy Songs	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch; religious
8:30	Carl Moore; variety,	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Portescue	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Music; Garden Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"; News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Treasury Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Musical Highlights	NBC String Quartet	News; Rainbow House;	Musical program
10:15	music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	juvenile program with	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Army Relief Fund;	Fishermen's Program	South American Way	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45	U. S. Army Band	Betty Moore, talk	"Shorty and Sue"	Rainbow House	Mason
11:00	News; "Let's Pretend"; Nila Mack	"Uncle Sam"; drama	"Com. Perry & Japan";	News Roundup	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15		"Lone Star Ramblers"	dr.; Sen. Elbert Thomas	Studio speaker	Musical program
11:30	"Fashions in Rations"; Billie Burke	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45		"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	News report
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Joanne Cagney	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45		Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Enjoy Yourself"	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Concert Strings	Melodies for Strings	National Family Week	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Concert Strings	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Victory Mark't Bask't	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Serenade	Metropolitan Opera;	Roy Shield and Company	Spelling Bee From Fan-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Buffalo Serenade	Mozart's "Marriage of	Roy Shield and Company	euil Hall: Parochial	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Figaro"; John	Roy Shield and Company	Schools Finals	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	lee; Bidu Sayao; Exie	'The Family at War'; dr.	Spelling Bee From Fan-	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books';	Pinza; Jarmila Novotna;	Air Force Military Band	euil Hall: Parochial	Hawaiian Music
3:15	Prof. J. Frederick	Heriha Glaz; Alessio de	Air Force Military Band	Schools Finals	Popular songs
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	Paolis; Annamary	News; Salute to Belmont	Spelling Bee From Fan-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Dickey; Lucielle Brown-	Saturday Serenade	euil Hall: Parochial	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Report from London	ing; John Garris; Sal-	Visit to Angel Memorial	Schools Finals	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15	Sports program	vatore Baccaloni; Eleanor	Fashion Par. J. Powers	Spelling Bee From Fan-	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
4:30	United We Stand	Steller; Paul Breisach,	Minstrel Melodies	euil Hall: Parochial	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:45	We Stand; Music	conductor	Minstrel Melodies	Schools Finals	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Metropolitan Opera;	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
5:15	Artur Rodzinski,	"Marriage of Figaro"	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:30	conductor	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Army-Navy "E" Award	Bing Crosby, songs
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Army-Navy "E" Award	News reports
6:00	News comments	Concert Strings	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Drama; Hollywood	Newscast	Garden Gossip; speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt	A. Templeton; Fighting	"Adventures of Nero	Elmer Davis, talks	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
6:45	Bill Elliott; organ	for Home; Sports	Wolfe"; drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Stephen Vincent Benet	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	Report to Nation	Message of Israel	Memorial; music; poetry	London; variety show	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk; "Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen; detective	Concert Album	Judy Garland's Orch.
7:45	to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	dramatization; guests	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.	comedy serial	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Serge Koussevitzky, con.	'Truth or Consequences';	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill; talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Boston Symphony Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Uncle Bill; talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Serge Koussevitzky, con.	National Barn Dance;	Theater; Marion Claire;	Classical Album: Beethoven's Waldstein
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Attilio Baccione, tenor;	Sonata
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Raymond Paige's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Henry Weber's Orches-	Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; "Hear, America"	comedy quiz	tra; chorus; speaker	
10:00	Serenade"; music	Stars in Review	Sports Newsreel; guest	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vir-	Harry Green's Orchestra	"Salute to WAACS"	"Saturday Night Bond	Todd Grant, news
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	Crime Prevent'n Interv'w	Newsreel of the Air	Wagon"; dr.; orch.; tlks	Religious program
10:45	News; World War II	'Forged Gov. Checks'; tlk	"Encores"; songs; orch.	Musical Roundup	Religious program
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ray Morton's Orch.	Music; News



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Allied Force 15 Miles From Tebourba

Continued from Page 1

massing strength for a climactic push to the north.

The First Army, led by Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, by a series of infantry attacks in the mountains, gained the highest ground in Northern Tunisia, overlooking the plain to Tunis.

The Germans, in two heavy counterattacks April 15, temporarily regained the 2,000-foot Djebel Ang, eight miles northwest of Medjez-El-Bab, but British infantry launched a counterassault of their own and not only retook the peak but ground beyond it as well.

Axis communiqué radiocasts recorded by the Associated Press said heavy artillery duelling and bitter local fighting marked the Tunisian Front. A Transocean dispatch radiocast from Berlin declared the supply of Axis forces in Tunisia involves difficulties, but it said that on the whole they "are receiving what they need"—including reinforcements moved across the Mediterranean by both sea and air.

French Hold Ground At Djebel Sefsouf

French forces who captured the Djebel Sefsouf, 30 miles west of Enfidaville, held their ground against counterattacks and captured 50 more prisoners.

It was apparent from the desperate resistance to even small Allied thrusts that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim intended to try to hold their present line.

Two British brigades, almost entirely on a pack transport basis, launched the first attack which took the Djebel Ang at midnight April 13. Wheeled vehicles were left behind.

"The major credit for the attack must be given to the infantry who, after five months of continuous contact with the enemy, put on a great show over very difficult country," an official statement said.

Villa Cidro, El Mas and Decimomannu Airdromes were listed among Sardinian targets for two-ton blockbusters of the Wellington bombers and an Allied communiqué said large fires were started at Decimomannu.

German transport was given no rest on Tunisian highways, even at night. Fighter planes shot up motortrucks above Enfidaville, itself 50 miles south of Tunis, and along the Tunis-Hammamet road by moonlight.

There was a slump in aerial fighting, over Tunisia, but two Messerschmitt 109s were shot down during the day and night activity. No United Nation's planes were lost.

Mark VI Yields To Armored Car

Meanwhile, here's an interesting and amusing story from the headquarters of the Eighth Army. The crew of a 60-ton German Mark VI tiger tank hastily set fire to the heavily armored machine and fled on foot when a spunky British armored car charged with its only machine gun blazing.

The account of the unequal encounter and its surprising ending was told by a sergeant from Bath, the commander of the seven-ton car which took on an opponent nearly nine times its size as the British Eighth Army charged north through Tunisia.

"We poked the nose of our car over the edge of a hill and saw a Mark VI sitting there with its heavy gun trained on our troops to the east," the sergeant recalled. "We left our other cars and skirted around to the other side and then came at the tank and directed our machine gun against the crew, who for some reason had dismounted from their vehicle.

"Two of the four crewmen got back into the tank and set it afire. They must have some device ready for such a purpose because they were able to destroy it very quickly. The fire seemed to come from the motor instead of the spot where they were.

"Then the Germans jumped out again and hit the ground to avoid our fire. We captured them and another of our cars captured the other two who tried to get away."

Navy Planes on Alert

Wide World

Plane Leaves Cruiser for Observation

With a whang and a boom a U. S. Navy OCS takes the air when catapulted from a heavy cruiser for a "look see" over the vast reaches of the Pacific, on the watch for enemy patrols and submarines. This Curtiss observation scout, when it returns to itsship, will land in the sea and be hoisted aboard by a special derrick.

Pacific:

Solomons Objectives Battered by Allies

American bombers battering Japanese positions in the Central Solomon Islands destroyed a building believed to be a power generating station and sank an 80-foot vessel, the Navy announced in Washington.

Meanwhile, Allied headquarters in Australia said the Japanese convoy which Flying Fortresses have under attack, was spotted at dusk April 15 approaching Wewak Harbor in New Guinea with a light cruiser among the escort.

Roaring down to mast height in waves spaced 15 minutes to a half hour apart the Flying Fortresses quickly started an 8,000-ton cargo ship to sinking by the stern, caused another of equal tonnage to list and forced a third, of 5,600 tons, to be beached.

"We are continuing the attack," said the communiqué from Gen Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

A destroyer and a gunboat were among the bombers' targets.

The Japanese have resorted to Wewak recently for the landing of supplies destined for overland delivery to their Allies-menaced base at Lae, about 325 miles southeastward along New Guinea's north coast. The complete destruction of a 22-ship convoy in the Bismarck Sea apparently convinced them it was too costly to try to re-inforce Lae and near-by Salamaua directly by sea.

There was a lull in Japan's resurgent aerial offensive but the Allies' air attacks continued. Fortresses bombed Lakuani Airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain, 500 miles to the northeast of the United Nations' New Guinea base of Port Moresby.

Casualty Estimate For New Guinea

In a recapitulation of air and ground losses in the New Guinea fighting up to April 1, a spokesman for General MacArthur estimated the Americans and Australians suffered 10,531 casualties, among which were 4,554 killed or missing and 5,977 wounded, many of the latter since recovered.

On the other side of the ledger, he placed Japanese casualties at 38,000, of which almost all were killed. United States casualties, many of them airmen, included 2,175 killed or missing in action and 2,144 wounded. Australian figures were broken up into 2,379 killed or missing and 3,833 wounded.

A communiqué from Japanese headquarters, broadcast by the Tokyo Radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said that 11 United Nations transports were sunk and 44 Allied planes shot down April 14 when Japanese planes raided Milne Bay, New Guinea.

The Japanese claims, which bore no resemblance to the figures issued by Allied headquarters in Australia concerning the air battle, also included the assertion that at least 10 more United Nations planes were destroyed on the ground.

General MacArthur's headquarters, in a communiqué April 15, said that between 75 and 100 Japanese planes took part in the action and 30 were shot out of action. Fifteen of the Japanese planes were seen to crash, the communiqué said. Allied losses were described as moderate, although it was announced that one small Allied ship was beached and two others damaged.

Guns Over Channel A German Surprise?

By the Associated Press

Madrid, April 16

Dispatches from Berlin to the Spanish press reported yesterday that "great surprises" from German artillery mounted on the continent opposite Britain were likely in the near future.

The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Madrid suggested that the "Atlantic wall" of guns may be offensive as well as defensive weapons of the Big Bertha type "which may someday place London and other British cities under terrible bombardments."

Russia:

Soviets Step Up Bombing of Nazis

Moscow dispatches said the Red Army is throwing a mounting force into the bombing of German military objectives and cities, the latest feat of Russian fliers being announced as a raid on a German airdrome on the Leningrad Front where 13 German planes were destroyed on the ground.

A Russian noon communiqué told of the exploits of a band of Russian fliers who bombed and strafed the German airfield, setting fires to buildings in the area as well.

The raid came on the heels of a Russian long-range attack on Königsberg, the third bombing of that East Prussia city, and an assault on Danzig, the first one this year.

Stories of the raids were given wide display in the Soviet press along with accounts of United Nations bombings from the West.

In land fighting, Soviet troops struggled ahead in the Kuban area of the Caucasus, capturing another German stronghold and dominating the position in the face of fierce counterattacks by large numbers of German reserves.

Another sharp German attack on the Donets River line north of Chuguev also was turned back, the Russians said.

The Danzig raid was made on the port's warehouses, ship building yards, chemical plants and machine-tool factories as well as other industrial objectives, it was announced.

Red Star, the Soviet Army newspaper, said there had been many air battles recently at the front, particularly on the Upper Donets River and at railway junctions in the rear where Soviet airmen met mass attacks of from 30 to 50 German planes trying to attack a single railway station.

Red Star said the German air losses were tremendous and added that the Nazis suffered from a lack of expert flight personnel. In some engagements the Germans lost as much as 50 per cent of the attacking force, the newspaper said.

Continent:

Day and Night Raids Continued by Allies

United Nations planes crossed the southeast coast of England and headed for France to continue by daylight the air offensive against the continent.

The foray folowed a series of night sweeps by swift RAF Mosquito bombers and Whirlwind fighter-bombers, which ranged from Northwest Germany to France to shoot up enemy rail transport, airdromes and small coastal craft.

One Mosquito pilot reported he had shot down two German planes, destroyed one locomotive and wrecked three others with cannonfire. Altogether more than a dozen trains were said to have been shot up.

RAF heavy bombers, a large force of which attacked the German industrial city of Stuttgart on the night of April 14 apparently remained grounded the next night.

U-Boats:

German Submarine Sunk in Caribbean

A United States Army heavy bomber caught a German submarine on the surface in the Caribbean Sea several months ago, the Navy reported, and destroyed it with depth charges.

A member of the submarine crew who survived the attacks was picked up 10 days later by a United States destroyer and taken to port. He had survived through the aid of a life raft and vest dropped to him from the bomber.

The Navy's disclosure constituted the first time that an official admission had been made of the capture of a submarine crewman in American waters.

Nazi torpedo boats were declared by the German High Command to have sunk a heavily armed United Nations freighter in a thrust along the English coast on the night of April 14 and to have returned to their bases undamaged. The report was without confirmation in Allied quarters.

British light coastal forces and naval aircraft hit a half dozen enemy E-boats in a channel clash off the East Coast of England early April 15, the British Admiralty announced.

Air Command:

Reorganization In Mediterranean

The British Air Ministry News Service has announced the reorganization of Allied air forces in the Mediterranean has been completed with division into three forces—the Middle East Command, the Northwest African Air Forces, and the RAF in Malta.

The commander in each zone is directly responsible to the Air Commander in Chief, Air Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, who is subordinate to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for all operations in the Northwest African theater.

The Air Ministry said the Northwest African Forces under Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz comprised United States, British and French units and included three operational formations—the tactical air force under Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, the strategical air force under Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, and the Coastal Air Force under Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh P. Lloyd.

The Middle East Command, the Air Ministry said, was under Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas and comprised the air forces between the frontier of India on the east and Tunisia on the west and extended as far south as Madagascar.

The RAF in Malta is equipped with fighters for day and night defense and bombers and torpedo-bombers with which to strike north against targets in Sicily and Italy and west against Tunisia, Pantelleria and Lampedusa as well as for convoy protection and patrols.

Japanese to Work On Ickes' Farm

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes said yesterday that Mrs. Ickes is the farm boss and she will set the pay of three Japanese-Americans who are going to work on their Olney, Ind., farm. Mr. Ickes had been asked for details on his employment of Japanese-Americans from the Poston, Ariz., Relocation Center.

Mr. Ickes said he had arranged with the War Relocation Authority for release of "seven United States citizens who are of Japanese ancestry" to help meet the manpower problems of himself—or rather, Mrs. Ickes—and a neighboring chicken farmer. Three of the group are women.

All four men, three of them graduates of the California Polytechnic Institute, are highly trained poultry farmers.

But an equal reason for hiring them, Mr. Ickes said, was that "I believe we should do all that we can to ease the burden that the war has placed upon this particular group of our fellow citizens."

Congress Demands Place At Postwar-Planning Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—The number of United Nations "post-war-planning" conferences is increasing and Congress is beginning to ask for front seats at the proceedings.

To the exclusively British-American refugee parley opening at Bermuda April 19 and the International Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., May 18, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has added that the first of a series of conferences on postwar international monetary stabilization will be held in Washington next week with Canadian delegates.

Meanwhile, Democrats have joined the Republicans in Senate and House to demand representation at the Bermuda and Hot Springs meetings, with the threat that unless Congress is represented, it may not approve future legislation required to give effect to conference decisions.

Unanimous Vote

By unanimous vote, the Senate Agricultural Committee directed its Chairman, Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, to make written request to the State Department that arrangements be made for Committee representation at the Food Conference next month. Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont said the Committee did not want to participate officially in the gathering, but did intend to send observers.

Despite the fact that two of the three United States delegates to the Bermuda refugee parley are from Congress — Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York, member of the House Committee on Immigration, took the floor yesterday to back a resolution by Representative Noah A. Mason (R) of Illinois, that three members of the House attend the conference as official observers.

All of the conferences—on food, refugees, and financial stabilization—are frankly preliminary and largely exploratory. But the legislators, aroused by the controversy over whether or not the press should "cover" the United Nations food parley, apparently have decided they want to be "in" on whatever is going on. Representative Edwin A. Hall (R) of New York declares that the exclusion of Congress and the press would be "star-chamber tactics."

Extreme Measure

Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan, Administration critic, went so far as to introduce a bill which would make it a criminal offense for any member of the Executive branch to arrange any international conference without providing for Congress representation.

While there is no chance of any such extreme measure becoming law, the possibility looms that further Congress debate will thresh out the possibility and practicability of affording Congress or at least the Senate a larger share, through representation at the various post-war-planning conferences, in the preliminary steps toward the final treaties which the Senate must ratify by two-thirds vote.

The Constitution provides that the President shall have the power to make treaties—but "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Many nonisolationists believe that greater representation accorded Congress in the preliminaries of the treaties would aid their passage, just as, in reverse, President Woodrow Wilson's failure to take along a Congressional delegation to the Paris Peace Conference was one reason for the bitter Senate fight against the League of Nations.

Against this, the view is held in certain Administration quarters that despite the "open diplomacy" which was heralded in League of Nations days, no important international policy or treaty ever was reached without secret and quiet deliberations in its delicate formative stages, and that the presence of either the press or Congressmen who might be mindful of only their own sectional interest would be detrimental to deliberations because of the unwise publicity aroused and the needless divisions and disagreements that would be stirred up.

The United Nations food parley at Hot Springs was called for one reason—to accustom the Allies to sitting around the conference table and to work out usable machinery for handling postwar problems. Final conclusions regarding food could not possibly be reached, it is observed in diplomatic quarters, for the reason that inasmuch as the length of the war is unknown, the amount and availability of food required for distribution in Europe remains also unknown. It is observed also that binding world wheat commitments hardly could be reached with Argentina unrepresented.

The Bermuda refugee conference was announced, in the very text of the note delivered to the British by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Februrary, to be "a preliminary exploration" of ways and means of handling the refugees and about-to-be refugees of Europe. The American and British delegates are expected to formulate proposals which later can be presented to the rest of the United Nations—plans for feeding, transporting, and resettling the vast horde of people uprooted by the Nazis.

The monetary parleys announced by Secretary Morgenthau are purely exploratory, being a portion of those preliminary discussions projected with British, Russian, Chinese, and other United Nations delegations which will determine how the British and American plans for world currency and financial stabilization shall be harmonized and what other proposals may be incorporated in the general picture.

Krutikov to Head Soviet Food Envoys

By the Associated Press

London, April 16

The Moscow Radio announced today that the Soviet delegation to the United Nations Postwar Food Conference in the United States would be headed by M. Krutikov, Soviet Deputy Commissar for Foreign Trade.

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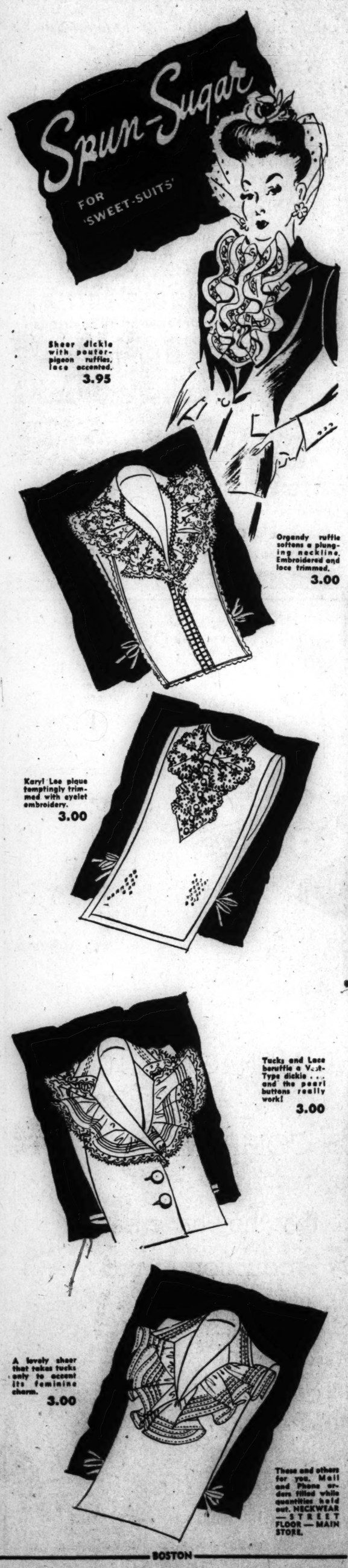

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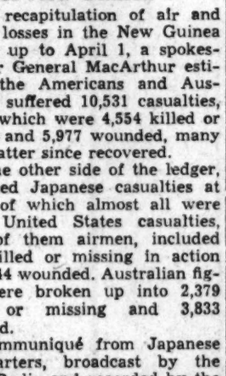

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Canadians Force Showdown on Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA.—Although Premier Mackenzie King has made a cautious statement on it and has deprecated premature argument, the future of Canada in the post-war world is the subject of anxious questions and discussion all over the nation. This discussion will reach Parliament shortly and compel a complete outline of Canada's foreign policy. Mr. King has agreed to a debate on such questions before the end of the present session. It is felt in some circles that Canada's attitude toward its partners among the United Nations has been over-moded and inarticulate.

Mr. King said that the statement he had made on Canada's foreign policy on May 24, 1938, remained a statement of the policy today—"a policy of peace and friendliness, a policy of trying to look after our own interests and to understand the position of other governments with which we have dealings.

"It cannot be under these circumstances," he added," a spectacular, headline policy; it is simply the sum of the countless daily dealings with other countries, the general result of an effort to act decently on every issue or incident that arises, and a hope of receiving the same treatment from others."

Appeasement in 1938

Obviously, this statement does not fully cover Canada's present foreign policy for in 1938 it was one of appeasement in the "hope of receiving the same treatment from others"—a hope which was not fulfilled.

Canada supported the appeasement policy of Munich in that year and this was in line with its policy from the day Mr. King came back into office in 1935 after an absence of five years. It is clear from all his recent speeches and from the policies of his Government during the war that Mr. King's whole attitude has changed. Since this war began he has turned strongly to the ideal of collective security which his government, along with other democratic governments did little to support before the war. Frequently, Mr. King has urged a new world order and in his most notable speech, delivered in London, he said that if the new order did not emerge during the war it would be sought in vain afterward.

Mr. King's recent statement is regarded not as a final pronouncement but only as an indication that he desires no more complete discussion in Parliament at the moment. Indeed, he insisted that further discussion might make "a difficult situation not easier but more difficult"; might cause misunderstanding between allies.

However, Mr. King's warning did not stop discussion in the press and among the public of Canada concerning Canada's broad future. The Winnipeg Free Press, which is regarded as the Government's chief newspaper supporter and main organ of the Liberal Party, insisted on discussing the need of firm action by Canada to protect its rights as a leading partner in the United Nations.

Disturbed on Relief Issue

It referred to the statement published in the New York Times that Canada was not being included in the United Nations organization to render postwar food relief to the conquered countries—a statement which disturbed Canadians in general, since Canada probably will be expected to supply more relief per capita than any country in the world. The possibility Canada may not have a place in the world relief organization, The Free Press said, "is in itself sufficient to indicate that a situation may be developing in which there are possibilities of unfortunate misunderstanding."

The Free Press asked: "What is the assurance that Canada's full co-operation, with the very substantial measure of self-sacrifice that this will involve, will be forthcoming if this country is not a party to the plans? Under these conditions the 'full partners' are proceeding upon assumptions or presumptions that may not be well-based."

Canada, the paper said, must be regarded "as a principal in all matters affecting its interests or involving the disposition of Canadian lives of offering instant and unyielding opposition to any suggestion, from whatever source it may come, that it has not these rights or, having them, should not exercise them."

Warning Not Taken Lightly

This stern warning from its chief newspaper supporter could not be lost on the Government, and it indicates a determination to uphold Canadian rights which is evidently stronger than Ottawa had realized. Other newspapers, less influential, took the same view in general and this view is known to have strong support in Parliament.

There is certainly a growing feeling in this country that Canada must assert its position now in all matters affecting it, if it wants to be consulted fully in the post-war settlement. Up to now Canada, unlike Australia and New Zealand, has said little publicly on these problems and from Mr. King's statement does not intend to do so at present.

But even Mr. King has moved since his original statement. Whereas the Government formerly had suggested that the settlement of international aviation policy should wait until the end of the war, Mr. King later announced that the Government was anxious to fit the future of Canadian aviation and its natural air routes to Europe and Asia into a world plan, as part of a better world order and was already pursuing studies toward this end.

Because of its position on these larger air routes, the control of international aviation is a problem which directly raises the whole question of Canada's position among the United Nations after the war. Mr. King's statement was evidently designed to assure Canadians that he is protecting that position. On this question, and on Canada's whole relationship with the world, with a system of collective security with its allies politically and economically, much more will be said when Parliament engages in its full-dress debate on foreign policy some time before summer.

U. S. and Canada Join In Developing Yukon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, April 16

Plans for development of territory adjacent to the new Alkan Highway are under way, sponsored by both the United States and Canadian Governments.

Canada's committee, headed by Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, is already engaged in a study of the situation, with Dr. Camsell about to leave here for discussion with the British Columbia and Alberta Governments.

British Bar Axis Powers From Postwar Settlement

Continued from Page 1

still put the new international authority on a very distant horizon he did agree with those who insist that progress must be made now toward the goal. And he did make some important and realistic contributions to the preparatory discussion of a new League of Nations or whatever it is to be called.

Lord Cranborne put sovereignty first among all the problems in the way of securing collective action. But he looked for means of inducing nations voluntarily to surrender some of their sovereignty—and not by compulsion.

Lord Cranborne agreed with Lord Cecil that "one of the strongest passions today is the desire of nationalities for independence, and that they should not be under control of any other nationality.

"There is no likelihood" he declared, "that nations would be likely to hand over their whole control of their foreign policy, their defense or their finance to any outside authority, national or international. Our object must be to obtain respect for decisions of any new international authority."

The second of Lord Cranborne's clues to world peace was whether or not the new international organization must be universal. He declared that it need not be universal, but it must be, first, more powerful than any potential aggressor; second, fully representative of the powers and inspired by the same principles to keep the peace; third, to contain those nations which control raw materials, without which modern war isn't possible.

He named the British Commonwealth, the United States, Russia and China as the essential members of an international authority.

Germany, Italy, and Japan, he said, should be "rigorously excluded" until they show by deeds not merely words that they intend to observe international agreements and are animated by the principles of freedom and justice and not by a crude lust for domination.

The third essential requisite for any world peace organization, Lord Cranborne said, was an "overwhelmingly strong force." He wouldn't go further in defining the set of this force than Mr. Churchill who, in a recent broadcast, indicated that it might be a nation, international, or both. But Lord Cranborne did emphasize that it would be much better to have too large an armed force than too small.

Nations both big and small would have to contribute toward the expense, in pooling resources, in fulfilling obligations, and in granting mutual facilities for defense, according to Lord Cranborne.

The cost, he contended, should not be too great, especially as under the Atlantic Charter's terms the Axis powers should be not only disarmed but kept disarmed.

Lord Lytton asked for assurance that the occupied countries, having received back their freedom, would be helped to secure economic conditions enabling them to thrive. Lord Cranborne gave assurance in the one word, yes.

Lord Lytton asked if international authority which the United Nations planned to set up would provide not only greater freedom but also greater security to its members than Hitler's new order. Lord Cranborne replied with reaffirmation of the British Government's view that no future peace must be regarded as indivisible.

The fourth question by Lord Lytton asked the British Government "to abandon finally that policy which was so often and disastrously reiterated in the years immediately preceding this war, that the armed forces of this country would never be used except for defense of British interests."

Lord Cranborne said he couldn't accept that assumption of purely selfish British interests. Britain as a world power, he said, was determined to have a world policy. He also reaffirmed the British Government's determination to implement the Atlantic Charter's provisions both in spirit and letter.

Happier Landings

Tire Designed for Soft Ground

Surer footing for airplanes is assured with channel-tread tires like this one made for use in England. The high sidewalls mean more "flotation" or surface "purchase" for the tires and hence less likelihood of sinking in soft ground or mud.

Akron Develops Airplane Tire To Suit English Greensward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, April 16—A newly perfected channel-tread airplane tire not only permits heavier loads to be landed on softer surfaces of English airports but also is an excursion in diplomacy.

Most of England's landing fields have a greensward, which in rainy weather sometimes becomes soft and muddy. American pilots in England, upon landing, have rolled their planes under trees or other objects to shield them from sky reconnaissance only to find next day that the planes' gear had sunk deeply into the soft ground and was difficult to extricate.

While their English aviation friends probably said nothing about the damage to their highly prized turf, some perspicacious American officer apparently decided that a practical gesture would ease feeling all around. Hence, a channel-tread tire was devised to overcome this difficulty.

Higher sidewalls built into these new tires compress such landing surfaces as sand and earth between them and against the tread. This provides more purchase for a plane when landing or taking off.

Increased resistance to landing shocks is also apparent in the use of the higher sidewalls. Lower air pressures becomes possible. The Bell Airacobra fighter plane, for instance, originally carried a tire with a 90-pound pressure. This pressure has been reduced to 67 pounds through channel-tread tires.

Puerto Rico and Self-Government

Continued from Page 1

own 19-man commission to consider the matter.

Wartime construction of military and naval bases here at an estimated cost of $300,000,000 has helped alleviate the island's chronic unemployment problem by giving work to about 30,000 persons. But the peak has passed, construction is dwindling, and the effects of the war-born shipping shortage are more than ever apparent in the mounting unemployment rolls. Estimates of the number of persons without work range from 200,000 to upward of 400,000.

In March, 125,000 families—nearly 700,000 persons—were receiving surplus foods and $7.50 a month a family from the Government. This number is growing at the rate of an estimated 4,000 to 6,000 families a month.

Remains of Absolutism

These are but shadows in Puerto Rico's advancing new day. High noon will not be reached, according to all the Puerto Ricans with whom I have talked, until this island has thrown off the last vestiges of a 400-year-old colonialism which began with Spanish absolutism in the days of Ponce de Leon. A change to paternalism when the United States took over in 1898 was not legitimized until the Jones Act gave Puerto Ricans the right to American citizenship in 1917.

Even with his United States citizenship, the Puerto Rican is still "a little more than kith and less than kin" to his fellow citizens on the continent. At home, he possesses neither the responsibility of paying Federal taxes nor the privilege of voting for a United States President. When he hears Senator Tydings express willingness to "accept something less than complete independence" for the island, the sensitive Puerto Rican realizes that—notwithstanding constitutional guarantees—he lacks the right to determine his own future.

How Many Shall Eat?

Some observers here say that what matters on this island in the spring of 1943 is not the political status of 2,000,000 Puerto Ricans but "how many of the 2,000,000 are going to eat." They argue that not a self-elective Governor, nor statehood, nor dominion status, nor commonwealth status, nor independence is going to alter the fact that the island's 2,000,000 acres are dominated by a single crop, sugar; that if the $200,000,000 annual income from all sources were divided on the most rigid communistic lines, there would only be about $100 a person; that if Federal aid, which amounted to $49,000,000 last year, were withdrawn the island's economy would be ruined.

But these statistics do not exist apart from politics. The last election proved that. Broadly speaking, the election was lost by the politicians whom the conservative and the wealthy were accustomed to support. In Ponce, one of the richest of the island's sugar men lost the election for representative to his chauffeur.

The 1940 Puerto Rican election was one of the most extraordinary ever held on this island. When Mr. Muñoz began traveling by automobile, horseback, and on foot to preach Popular reforms to the jibaros, few conceded him or his party a chance of winning. Mr. Muñoz — whose facility with a sinewy kind of English is said to give punch to his Spanish—orated on two basic themes: (1) he illustrated with simple logic how the jibaro cheated himself in selling his vote; (2) he read in substance the Popular democratic list of laws and said, "If you elect us, we will pass these."

Not "Tugwellian Scheme"

Thus, the Popular program was not—as has sometimes been reported — a Tugwellian scheme superimposed on Puerto Rico. By the time Governor Tugwell took office in September, 1941, the Populars and their Liberal associates in the Legislature had passed or were on the way to passing the main body of their reform laws.

Appropriations totaling near $7,500,000 have been passed by the Legislature and signed by either Gov. Guy J. Swope or Governor Tugwell to establish the Land Authority, Transportation authority, Communications Authority, Development Bank, and Housing Authority. The sugar industry has been converted from a private industry into a public utility under strict regulation.

There is no doubt that Governor Tugwell has welcomed the opportunity to co-operate in such economic planning and experimentation. His opponents charge that he is "out to get everything" or at least to establish what one sugar man called "authoritarian socialism." The Governor's defenders declare that, by exercising the power of veto which could have stopped the Popular program, he would have been obstructing the wishes of the Puerto Rican voters.

Speaking for himself, Governor Tugwell said in his 1940 inaugural address:

"In bettering public health, in educating children, in bringing power, light, sanitation, into people's homes, in building more homes for the underprivileged, in providing all kinds of needed public works, in the conservation of soil and other resources, in replanting forests, in the use and tenure of the land, in the search for higher wages and greater social security—in all these we shall find work enough crowding upon us in the years to come. We must not avoid any of it. . . . To talk largely of freedom, of security and of individual rights without finding ways to translate these words into action will no longer suffice. The test has come, and it is a test of performance."

Land Mines Problem in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

into a delaying agent of effectiveness not generally appreciated.

How this has been done I am not allowed to divulge. What can be said, however, is that this was accomplished more extensively and cunningly in North Africa than ever before and imposes an unprecedented strain on Allied troops compelled to cope with it.

Hard Test for Americans

This is particularly true in case of the Americans who had far less experience in such matters than the veteran "desert rats" of the British Eighth Army and consequently have often been delayed more than expected by the great mental and physical hazard the land mine presents. This hazard in certain circumstances can hold up an advance almost as effectively as the actual presence of mines themselves.

The use of land mines by the thousands—an achievement facilitated by their manufacture in the territory where fighting is actually taking place—makes the heaviest demands of courage, discipline, and technique of troops called on to negotiate them.

Sometimes the urgent need for speed by advancing formations has called for heroic action in the way of hastening across uncleared mine fields. I know of cases where tank crews, for example, have sacrificed themselves, fully conscious of the danger ahead of them in order to open a path subsequently marked by blasted and broken tributes to their bravery.

A Weapon of Defense

The Allies also understand how to use land mines effectively and do so with profitable results behind enemy lines as a sequel to daring night patrol work. But it is a weapon far more useful to defenders than attackers for obvious reasons, and the Germans, preoccupied here exclusively with defense, have utilized its possibilities to the full in conjunction with covering fire from artillery, mortars, automatic weapons, and aircraft.

I have motored along roads on the Tunisian front where there was no guarantee that mines had been fully cleared and, though danger then was accounted improbable, shared in a small degree those sensations which are acute among advancing troops when danger is highly probable or actually evident. I have also watched squads of specialists removing booby traps from the remains the Germans have left behind them on a recently quit battlefield. As a generalization it can be said that the most innocent looking object has to be regarded as a menace until proved otherwise by expert investigation.

Terrain Favorable to Axis

This then is one powerful factor the Axis is banking on to hold up Allied advances overland into the coastal bridgehead from which the Germans and Italians have to be flung. It can be overcome either slowly by cautious clearance or by quickly taking the chances of heavy sacrifices in order to gain speed.

Another important factor in Axis defense is the favorable mountainous and hilly terrain behind which their forces are now drawn up in the coastal belt about 90 miles broad at its widest point and less than half that at its narrowest. In that area the Axis is still operating around 20 airfields, which have been heavily and frequently blitzed in the recent period while the Allied net of land forces has been steadily drawing in.

The Axis is now going to demand from Luftwaffe personnel those qualities which enabled the then greatly outnumbered Royal Air Force to win the Battle of Britain after successfully covering the withdrawal of more than 300,000 men from the beaches of Dunkirk.

Ratio of Plane Losses

The Luftwaffe's ability to rise to this demand is one of the imponderables in the present case. Latterly the Luftwaffe has been under enormous pressure in this theater of war as in some others, and competent observers believe it is showing signs of becoming the first part of the German war machine to crack under the continually increasing strain.

The Allies are now knocking Axis planes out of the sky in ratios which are staggering—one day it was 58 for the loss of 3—they outnumber Axis troops on land by a wide margin and the defenders have the constant menace of Allied power at sea to take into account as the Tunisian fighting nears a climax.

Against this General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has made a remarkably skillful withdrawal from Southern Tunisia running a gantlet of Allied troops on the west as he escaped from the Eighth Army pressing on his heels, and the Germans at all points of the front have shown themselves full of fight.

The Italians which Marshal Rommel has shed were not front-line troops. To date there have been no signs of the Germans withdrawing combat troops from North Africa as there would likely be if withdrawal were the main consideration. So it is assumed that the Allied forces have some tough fighting ahead whether they break through suddenly to bring resistance to a speedy end or have to wear the enemy down in a protracted siege.

Goebbels Suspects Mistakes Occurred

Recorded by CBS

New York, April 16

In his latest article in Das Reich, Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels admitted that "the German Government did not foresee all that has happened during the past few years," and said that "the right of a government to make mistakes must be conceded," the British Radio reported this morning.

The radiocast, which was recorded here, quoted Dr. Goebbels as referring to the "abdication of the German people in 1918," which must not happen again.

"The Germans must follow their path to the end, even if it is a hard way, and must be prepared, if necessary, to sacrifice their lives for the sake of Nazi ideals," said Dr. Goebbels.

Virginia Students Honor Jefferson

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 16 (AP)—The American freedom Thomas Jefferson labored to establish was emphasized here April 13 as people of his native Charlottesville and students and faculty of the University of Virginia, which he founded, paid homage to the sage of Monticello on the 200th anniversary of his birth.

Jefferson's own four freedoms, "Freedom of expression, freedom of inquiry, freedom of discussion, and freedom of decision by the common reason of society," were emphasized by Dr. Charles A. Beard, prominent historian and biographer, in the Founder's Day address at the University of Virginia.

By upholding these four freedoms, Dr. Beard said, "Jefferson insisted that the people of the United States could escape the recurring despotism that had plagued the nations of the world from time to time."

Last of Alcatraz Escapees Found in Cave on Island

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16 (AP)—Floyd G. Hamilton, southwest desperado who tried with three other prisoners to escape from Alcatraz penitentiary this week, was foun dtoday hiding in a cave on the prison island.

Hamilton was the last of the quartet to be accounted for. One of the four was killed. The other three have been captured.

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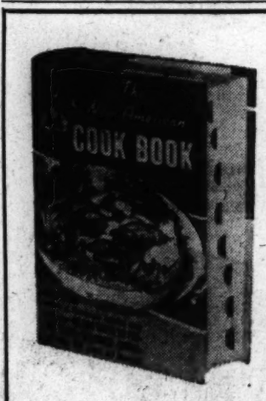

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Better Postwar World Depends On Wise Training of Children

'Women and the World We Want'—No. 30

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This final article in the series of 30 on Women and the World We Want, is by Cathryn S. Keith, author of the articles on the care of babies recently carried on this page. She writes from a broad knowledge of children and parents and the importance of the role of motherhood in training men and women who will make of the future the kind of world we want.*

By Cathryn S. Keith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An Ensign in the Naval Air Corps recently wrote his mother and dad, "... if we're preparing to win this war, you back there should be preparing to win the peace—and that's very important to us, for without it we'd be fighting with empty hearts."

Not only would the hearts of the fighting men be empty, the peace would be empty if in winning the war we destroy one of the fundamentals for which we are fighting—the sanctity of the home and the spiritual values of the parent-child relationship. Charters, peace treaties, plans for social and economic reform, will be little more than scraps of paper unless the children of today, whose responsibility it will be to build the peace, grow up in secure and healthful surroundings.

There has been an alarming increase in juvenile delinquency in England and the United States since mothers have left their homes to meet the urgent demand for manpower in winning the war. This threat to the welfare of youth must be overcome with wisdom and foresight. Community care is insufficient. These young people need home as well as group experience. In the Bible we read, "Where there is no vision, the people perish" and vision is as necessary to motherhood as to any other successful venture.

Children need the assurance of their parents' love and interest. They need to learn the lessons of kindliness, brotherly love, co-operation, and responsibility in the home so they may take their places as useful world citizens of the future. It isn't enough to give children the little time that is left over from work or social activities. The working mother should plan her time so the children regularly benefit from family tradition and the spiritual values of home life. Young people need firm discipline and kindly understanding.

Children Need Interest

A young mother of children aged three and seven proved successfully that this can be done. From six-thirty to seven-thirty in the morning was three-year-old David's time with her. They had breakfast together and talked over the important plans for his day. He went to Nursery School mornings, napped after lunch, and played out of doors in the afternoon under his grandmother's surveillance. At seven-thirty this wise young mother awakened Jane and chatted with her five or 10 minutes before leaving for work, reminding her of anything special she was to do that day. Most of Jane's time was filled with organized activities. After dinner every evening, the family shared some recreation—a walk to the lake in the summer, a sled ride or firelight stories in the winter. At David's bedtime his mother would assist him in undressing and hear his prayers.

After that there would be half an hour to an hour that belonged exclusively to Jane. Fifteen minutes would be spent at the piano to see that she had practiced correctly. Then they would play one or two of Jane's favorite games. As this youngster prepared for bed, her mother would sit in the room and talk, suggesting what she should wear the next day, and laying out her clothes. Prayers said, Jane was tucked in for the night.

Sundays were family days, as she knew that the activities children share with parents are the happiest and the most instructive experiences of childhood. Following Sunday school and church there were often trips—to a zoo, or the country to see farm animals, to the airport, a ride on the lake.

Motherhood is an investment. It should be a broadening, fruitful experience. The school, with its extra-curricular activities, complements but does not supplement home training. Children need intellectual and spiritual guidance from their parents, as well as physical care. Economic security is not enough. Lives are enriched beyond measure when youth is taught to love and appreciate the homey virtues such as are so beautifully immortalized in Rupert Brooke's poem:

"These I have loved:

White plates and cups, clean—gleaming,
Ringed with blue lines; and feathery faëry dust;
Wet roofs, beneath the lamp-light; the strong crust
Of friendly bread; and many-tasting foods;—"

There is little doubt that young men who have been brought up to think fairly and truly will be courageous in the battle for freedom and eager to build a sound peace. The following excerpts from the letter of a young college man in the Army Air Corps Reserve to his dad reveals the force of his parents' influence in making him a responsible citizen:

"I really feel that I should be defending the United States because it is worth sacrificing for. I know that training for war is no picnic and that war itself is even worse. I am fully aware of the lack of glamour even in the Air Corps, but I am the one who is giving up a life of ease and comparative security to get into something which is bigger than myself. I feel that the Germans and the Japs have the wrong slant on things and I want to help show them they can't get away with it. You have let me try almost anything once and I am conceited enough maybe to think you and Mother have done an A-1 job in raising your son. You have given me every chance to develop roundly and completely and I have done my best to live up to you and Mother. You couldn't know how much respect and love I have for you both."

Home Influence Counts

A lieutenant in the Signal Corps of the United States Army further exemplifies the importance of the home influence on himself, his sister and his brothers. This was expressed in a New Year's letter to his parents as follows:

"The family will soon be completely grown up and on its own and you and Dad can rest with the satisfaction of a job well done beyond human understanding. Your example of unselfishness, self-sacrifice, and constancy of purpose through whatever material conditions presented will be always with us as the most superb act of courage and devotion in our lives. We have each responded to your strength of character and teachings in our own way, and we are all finer and purer because of them."

And so women want a world enriched by the true vision of motherhood, a world where all children can grow up in the security of well-adjusted homes. Such a world will have to be a good world, a world free from the fear of aggression, with economic and social security an established fact, a world in which people of all races will prove the truth expressed in the words of Nurse Edith Cavell, "I know now that patriotism is not enough, I must have no hatred and bitterness toward anyone."

This is the last of 30 articles

United States Army Photo from Harris & Ewing

This WAAC officer seems to have mastered the four-in-hand knot which is said to be one of the most difficult tricks for WAAC trainees to learn. She is one of company of Waacs now on duty at Ft. Washington.

Waacs Get Warm Welcome From Soldiers They Relieve of Routine Jobs in Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ft. Washington, Md.

Imagine a WAAC driver's alarm when an officer's son threw an apple at a woman pedestrian from the school bus the first morning she was driving it into Washington, taking the youngsters to school!

"I stopped the bus and went over to the woman and told her I hoped she wouldn't blame the Waacs, or judge them all from this," she said.

The driver was one of 146 Waacs recently sent to Ft. Washington to relieve ablebodied men for more active duties. Two weeks after their arrival they were picked for press inspection by the Women's Interests Section of the War Department as "most nearly reproducing the typical unit functioning at Army camps, posts and stations throughout the Service Commands."

High Enthusiasm

Almost all the women were as enthusiastic over their new assignments as the school bus driver who said the soldier she relieved was so glad to see her he almost fell on her neck and kissed her.

"I think he must have let them pull his hair, and they never had to sit on the seats before," she said of the children.

Brig. Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge, Commandant of the Adjutant General's School at Ft. Washington, was a little more reserved but just as enthusiastic in his welcome.

He told women reporters he had "never seen higher enthusiasm, morale or determination" in any group, and said the cleanliness of the WAAC barracks put the men to shame. "I call them the 'little Dutch cleansers,'" he said.

General Holdridge even has a WAAC chauffeur, Auxiliary Edith Ford of New Orleans, La., who is on 24-hour call. A comely young blonde, she replaced a six-foot-two man. The General says he feels safe with a woman driver because all the other motorists keep away from a woman.

Varied Duties

The WAAC company at Ft. Washington is under the command of Second Officer Dorothy A. Tomhave, of Estherville, Iowa, who taught remedial reading in high school before she joined up with the Army.

Besides being a self-sufficient unit as to cooking, cleaning, laundry and so forth, the WAACS chiefly drive and care for cars and do driving, stenography, and run the automatic office machines by which the Army can select 400 riflemen or 25 flute players almost at a glance.

The WAAC company's sergeant is a far cry from the traditional "tough guy" of the Army. At Ft. Washington she is Lucinda Fitch of Ft. Wayne who says she has never sworn and only gets mad once in a while. She is the person through whom the company commander directly contacts her girls.

The WAAC's mess and supply officer, Eva Morrison, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., says she usually has to turn back some of her meat allotment and ask for more fresh vegetables and fruit. Army beans are about the only thing that goes begging on the WAAC table.

The barracks converted to WAAC use have enlarged laundry facilities, a beauty shop, a couple of big mirrors and gay drapes at the day room and mess hall windows.

The WAACS say their welcome at the army post has been "wonderful." When they arrived by troop train from Daytona Beach, Fla., they were met in Washington by a motorcycle escort and given a speech of welcome on the barracks porch.

The auxiliaries, corresponding to privates in the Army, have had dances given in their honor by the enlisted men at the post with 30 men to each girl. The WAAC officers get automatic privileges of the officers' club at the post.

In the evenings before "bed check" at 11 p. m., the women do their laundry, write home or to their soldier husbands, have choir practice, play basketball or the piano. They are free after 5:30 and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Cleaning barracks, usually accompanied by singing, is done before 8 a. m. each day.

One WAAC motor corps dispatcher was already having a romance with a sergeant she met at the motor pool. A number of the girls have fiancés in the Pacific or in North Africa. They won't even go to the post dances.

Company Commander Tomhave admits that the WAAC is not as "glamorous" as some of her girls expected, but she feels they are getting valuable training in group living that will make them good citizens all of their lives.

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Rabbits and Muskrats Stretch Meat Ration

By Ruth Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Whoever said, "There is nothing new under the sun," was really right, as revealed by wartime cooking. Many of the "new" things we're eating now really go back to pioneer days.

Yes, in our search for a way to stretch the meat ration, we've gone back to the old ways. The United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service suggests just that—using domestic rabbits, or if you are more adventurous, muskrat.

Muskrats, sometimes called "marsh rabbits," have a flavor something like that of wild duck, the wildlife experts say. They are sold extensively in some markets in the East. In Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis, Wilmington and Philadelphia they are sold as "marsh rabbits," but no attempt is made to conceal the fact that they are muskrats. Domestic rabbits are sold more generally and should be found in most markets.

So, if you're in the mood for game, here's how to prepare both.

To prepare muskrat for cooking:

The musk glands often come off with the skin, and only in the summer does the musky odor pervade the flesh. Care should be taken to avoid cutting into the musk glands, and any subcutaneous glands that may adhere to the meat should be trimmed off.

Then soak the carcass overnight in slightly salted cold water to reduce the gamy flavor. Weak vinegar also reduces the "wild" taste and makes the meat more tender. Or use a pinch of baking soda in the water.

Young muskrats, like young rabbits, can be cooked quickly, by frying or boiling. Older animals need longer, slower cooking.

Maryland Potted or Baked Muskrat

Soak two muskrats overnight, drain and cut into pieces. Pour boiling water over meat, stir thoroughly and drain. Place in a thick frying pan or iron pot, add a little water, a pod of red pepper or half a teaspoon of cayenne, cover and bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F.) until tender. Season to taste with salt and pepper, add a little sage, and four tablespoons of bacon or sausage drippings. If desired, a generous piece of washed salt pork can be used instead. Sprinkle flour over the top and baste several times until well browned.

Enough potatoes for the meal can be added and cooked with the meat.

Michigan Special

After soaking muskrat overnight, disjoint and cut into pieces. Put into fresh water and parboil for five minutes. Drain and rinse the carcasses with warm water. Place in a roaster, cover with canned corn and a little water or milk (use two cans of corn to three muskrats). Add salt and pepper, three medium-sized onions, and 2 tablespoons of butter or margarine. Place in a hot oven (400° F.) and stir the pieces as they brown. Bake about 2½ hours, or until meat is well done.

To prepare a rabbit for cooking: Cut off the forefeet at the first joint, cut skin around the first joint of hind leg, loosen with a sharp knife and slit skin on under side of the leg at the tail. Loosen skin and turn it back until it is removed from the hind legs. Tie hind legs together and hang rabbit to a hook by this fastening. Draw skin over the head, slipping out the forelegs when they are reached.

Cut off the head and thus remove the entire skin. Wipe meat with a damp cloth. Slit down front and remove entrails, saving heart and liver. Wipe carefully inside. Wash inside and out with vinegar water, using 1 tablespoon vinegar to 1 cup of water. Rinse and wipe thoroughly.

If blood has settled in any part, cut with the point of a knife where it is black and soak in warm water to draw out blood. Skewer firmly between the shoulders, draw legs close to the body and fasten with skewers. Prepare as desired.

Fried Rabbit

2 young rabbits (2½ to 3½ lbs.)
2 egg yolks, beaten
3 cups milk
1¼ cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup fat
2 teaspoons currant jelly
1 tablespoon minced parsley

Wash dressed rabbits thoroughly under running water. Dry. Cut into serving pieces. Combine egg yolks and 1 cup milk. Add 1 cup flour gradually, then salt, and beat until smooth. Dip rabbit into batter and fry in fat until brown, about 15 minutes. Reduce heat and continue cooking until tender, about 30 to 40 minutes, turning frequently. To make gravy, add remaining flour to fat in pan, add remaining milk gradually, stirring constantly. Heat to boiling and season to taste with salt and pepper. Pour over rabbit and garnish with jelly. Serves 6 to 8.

Roast Rabbit

1 rabbit
Salt and pepper
Sage stuffing.
2 tablespoons fat

Wash dressed rabbit thoroughly under running water. Dry. Sprinkle with salt and pepper on inside. Fill with stuffing, fasten opening securely and spread with fat. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and roast in an uncovered pan in a moderate oven (325° F.) 1½ hours or until tender. Serves 4 to 6.

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Increasing Labor Unrest Follows 'Freeze' Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—As a result of the Presidential-War Production Board "freeze" order of April 8, the labor situation today is more strained than it has been at any previous time since the war started.

Coupled with the simultaneous negotiations over the soft-coal wage controversy, labor groups which heretofore have supported the National War Labor Board and the Administration are considering a new attitude.

Spokesmen for the American Federation of Labor who are themselves members of the WLB have just issued a statement declaring that the President's Executive order was a "flagrant violation" of the no-strike agreement in which labor was promised that all labor disputes would be settled for the duration of the war by the tripartite War Labor Board.

C. I. O. Attitude

Congress of Industrial Organizations members are understood to agree with the A. F. of L. statement, although they refrained from signing it. Their absence, it is believed, is primarily because John L. Lewis, of the coal miners, has made just such a similar charge against the Administration, and the rival C. I. O. does not want to be associated with it publicly at this point.

In the background, pressure is being applied to work out some sort of a modification of the order, C. I. O. leaders yesterday called on Director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes. Mr. Byrnes is reported to have declared that he is waiting for a statement from Dr. George W. Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the WLB, outlining possible revision of the order.

Under the controversial order, Worker A, doing the same work as Worker B but in a plant across the street, would be frozen in his present wage even though it were considerably less than that of Worker B.

Increases Thrown Out

What makes the order particularly hard for the unions to bear is that a several months accumulation of grievances over such wage inequalities and even cases in which referees have decided in their favor were swept out in a bunch when the WLB interpreted the Roosevelt-Byrnes order literally. It threw out 10,000 of 17,000 pending cases. The WLB, in its opinion, implied disapproval of the order, pointing out that under it it was losing power to correct "gross inequalities," but declaring that it was not going to try to sidestep the plain command of the Roosevelt-Byrnes declaration of policy.

The WLB acted unanimously in throwing out the pending cases, with the two labor representatives going along with the representatives of public and employers. The labor representatives, however, took the position that they had no other course. The real attitude of labor was expressed in the A. F. of L. statement yesterday, representing perhaps the sharpest attack on an Administration policy made by one of the two big labor groups since the war started.

"The agreement with the President," the A. F. of L. group declared, "was that all labor disputes would be settled for the duration of the war by a tripartite War Labor Board. Now we find that wage disputes involving gross inequities and manifest injustice apparently cannot be settled by the tripartite War Labor Board in which labor, industry, and the public have a vote.

"Not Workable"

"The fact is that we believe the order is neither sound in construction nor workable in practice. To the contrary, we believe that a literal interpretation and application of the order will work manifest injustice upon American labor and industry and be detrimental to the war effort."

Workers at the Universal Atlas Cement Company, at Universal, Pa., subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, went on strike yesterday as a protest against the NWLB decision. It was in the Atlas case that the NWLB laid down its sweeping and drastic precedent. A referee had recommended a 5½-cent-an-hour wage increase to correct "inequalities" but the Board, under the Roosevelt-Brynes order, limited it to a 2-cents-an-hour increase, under a different formula.

The specific strike is believed to be short-lived. Responsible labor leaders here have not indicated that they would breach their no-strike pledge. But their dissatisfaction is deep and rankling, and if the situation continues, it may alter the whole relationship of organized labor to the Administration.

Air-Line Official

Miss Patricia O'Malley

Aviation enthusiast and publicist, who has been named Chief of the Public Information Department of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., at Washington.

'Jeep' Strike Ends

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 6 (AP)—A strike that halted assembly line production of Army "jeeps" was ended today.

Frank Rossiter, unit chairman of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers at the Spicer Manufacturing Company here, said 150 strikers voted last night to return to work and vote later on whether to ask the International U. A. W. to authorize a strike.

The walkout in the Heat-Treating and Forge Departments grew out of a wage dispute that had been certified to the War Labor Board, R. E. Carpenter, Spicer's Executive Vice-President, reported.

Union spokesmen said it stemmed from an attempt of nonproduction workers to enforce demands for bonuses.

Spain's Offer Of Peace Aid Vetoed by Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Secretary of State Cordell Hull replied today to European reports that Spain was ready to use its good offices to negotiate immediate world peace by declaring that the United States and the other United Nations had made unconditional surrender their sole peace terms to the Axis and its satellites.

Dispatches from Barcelona had reported that Spain's Foreign Minister, General Count Francisco Jordana, had announced that Spain was ready to offer its mediation services to achieve a restoration of world peace immediately. Terming Communism the "gravest menace to world peace," Count Jordana had suggested that the Pope and neutral countries collaborate toward the restoration of an early peace.

While American diplomatic observers regarded the Spanish offer as a new Axis-encouraged attempt to enfeeble the United Nations war drive and divide the Allied opening, Secretary Hull said he could only repeat what President Roosevelt and other United Nations leaders had said—that there was to be no surrender except unconditional surrender.

London sources also stressed that ther was not the slightest possibility of a negotiated peace.

A new attempt to sow discord between Left and Right represented by Soviet Russia and Poland was seen in some quarters in the German radio story of the alleged discovery of 10,000 graves of Polish officers in a forest near Smolensk. The Nazi broadcast accounts suggested that the Polish officers, taken prisoner during the Russian invasion of Poland in 1939-40, had been shot in the spring of 1940.

The Moscow radio has broadcast a denial by the Soviet Information Bureau of the German allegations, but the Polish Government in exile, unconvinced, announced today that it had appealed to the International Red Cross to investigate the disappearance of 10,000 Polish officers and reserve officers who, it said, were in concentration camps in Russia but whom the Russians said had been released.

Simultaneously the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference charges today that Russia was holding 2,000,000 Poles "as virtual hostages" in an attempt to force the Polish Government to agree to Soviet claims on prewar Polish territory. A report by the conference's news service said Russia was engaged in "a campaign to coerce the Government of Poland into recognizing Russian sovereignty over territories of Eastern Poland seized by Russia during the German Russian invasion in 1939 and 1940."

The report charged that Russia had resorted to disruption of Polish relief activities and confiscation of relief supplies sent to the Poles in Russia from the United States.

Secretary Hull, when asked about a London press report that the United States and Britain might make representations to the Soviet Government concerning Polish citizens now on Russian territory, said he knew nothing about it. Mr. Hull also denied that President Roosevelt and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, had agreed in their recent conversations on the desirability of restoring to Poland its prewar boundaries.

Seeds Mailed From Northwest Reach Friend in Far Yunnan

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

Packages of seeds, Chinese industrial co-operatives, and postwar tourist travel in Yunnan Province, China, are all subjects which find a place in correspondence between Orre N. Nobles, a high school teacher here, and Peter Coullart in an office of the Chinese co-operatives in Likiang, Yunnan. The two were friends when both were tourist directors out of Shanghai.

When, in 1940, Mr. Nobles received a letter mentioning the scarcity of seed in war-torn China, it occurred to him to send both flower and garden seeds by airmail to his friend. When he found that it would cost him $38 to send the package containing $2.50 worth of five-cent packages he gave up the idea and "just like throwing it into the air" he sent it by parcel post for 24 cents.

In the normal time for sending and receiving mail, he received word that the seed had come through and later that both the flower and vegetable seed had yielded rich increase under the careful attention of lamas in their gardens. When asked how Yankee seeds in their bright covers could grow in the high altitude and under other conditions of Yunnan, Mr. Nobles answered that the Chinese are the world's best farmers and that the lamas can grow anything, anywhere.

In his letters on the thinnest of paper, weighing so lightly and costing so much to send, Mr. Coullart mentions the industrial co-operatives only casually, but the very manner in which he takes them for granted is its own comment on the stability of the great industrialization of China which has penetrated even to the far provinces.

Wide Variety of Goods

Accounts of this movement which have had time to reach this country since it began in 1938, tell how there are now co-operatives in textiles, brick, tanning, sugar, matches, hemp, wool, copper, tile, soap, machine shop, repair tools, and as many more as there are basic needs.

Mr. Coullart speaks especially of a glass co-operative in Likiang. In one letter he describes his duties in this way: "Are the people from so-and-so village eligible for a co-op? Would the bank advance the money? How to get engineers for our glass co-op? These and 1,001 questions must be decided and settled without loss of face to anyone concerned."

More than anything else, the letters "from Peter" hint at travel treasures in this far Yunnan. He answers his friend who urges him to write for publications: "The trouble is that publishers may think that my descriptions are too extravagant, that no such places or colors exist in real life. But, in truth, I have not succeeded in conveying half of the beauty, of the splendor of the places. Indeed, it is like being on another planet. Surely this is the greatest reservation of beauty which the world has kept back yet, and which, undoubtedly, will be available for the average man after the war. Things which were seen only by the privileged eyes of Dr. Joseph Rock and other explorers will be seen by others, too, with less trouble and expense."

A Wondrous Gorge

Peter writes often of the wondrous Yangtse Gorge, 14,000 feet deep, beside which all other gorges of the river are mere scratches. He writes of vistas of mountain and gorge as of "incredible beauty." In one paragraph there are indications of the use of forestry methods like those of the United States. He writes: "The gorgeous snow range here, with the 14,000-foot-deep Yangtse Gorge, have been taken over by the Government Forestry Department. It will be proclaimed a National Park, and, already, chalets are being built for the accommodation of travelers, at convenient spots."

The thin-papered letters describe the scenes that are not unlike those of Shangri-la, when, after wrestling with the 1,001 questions on co-operatives, Peter sometimes gets away for a week end.

Stabilization Fund Extension Is Urged by Morgenthau

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Hull "exluded" Germany from his trade agreements.

As Mr. Hull made his forceful rejoinder, two extensions of postwar executive authority in the international field were being actively pushed in Congress.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee urging two-year extension of the $2,000,000,000 Currency-Stabilization Fund and President Roosevelt's authority to reduce the gold content of the dollar.

Lynn E. Edminster, Vice-Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, and other witnesses appeared simultaneously before the House Ways and Means Committee urging three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Acts.

Both acts expire this summer if not extended.

A third field dealing with international affairs, the Senate resolution to commit Congress in advance of an armistice to postwar international collaboration, was meanwhile under discussion in executive session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Debate Foreseen

Each one of these different problems, dealing in various ways with international postwar relationships, provides an opportunity for explosive debate in Congress, and, in combination, will give an inkling of the approach which the legislature will have toward after-the-war issues—political, economic or financial.

Speaking of the Stabilization Fund, Mr. Morgenthau said,

"The powers extended under the proposed bill will help assure currency stability and help avoid competitive currency depreciation in the critical period following the war."

In support of the dollar devaluation authority, he declared,

"If we are to avoid competitive depreciation of currency after the war, it would be helpful to be armed with this power as a warning that we shall not permit the international economic position of this country to be undermined by competitive currency depreciation."

While Mr. Morgenthau was presenting his argument, the series of witnesses supporting extension of the reciprocal trade agreements continued to appear before the House Committee.

Tariff Commissioner Edminster declared:

"I am personally convinced that the record of achievement under the Act has more than justified its continuance in effect. What has been accomplished is more gratifying and encouraging."

Mr. Edminster, who began with a technical discussion of how reciprocal agreements are negotiated, was heckled by Republicans. A partisan quarrel over the trade agreements has broken out in the committee, and is engendering heat and friction.

Morgenthau Testifies

One of the most controversial of the three postwar international issues is that on which Secretary Morgenthau testified before the Senate Committee today.

Extension of the President's authority over the dollar has been opposed by Republicans in the past.

Under the present currency devaluation authority, which expires June 30 unless extended by Congress, President Roosevelt could cut nine cents from the present gold value of the American dollar. He reduced the gold content to 59 cents when the authority first was granted him in 1934.

Two of 23 Are Captured In Georgia Prison Break

REIDSVILLE, Ga., April 16 (AP)—Twenty-three prisoners, including some of Georgia's most notorious convicts, broke out of the State Penitentiary here early today after overpowering three unarmed guards, dismantling the telephone switchboard and cutting off prison lights.

Several hours after the break, two of the fugitives were captured some 25 miles from the prison after a truck in which they were riding overturned, trying to speed into a country road.

Wallace Lauds Ecuador's Aid, Promises Gratitude in Deeds

QUITO, Ecuador, April 16 (AP)—Thanking Ecuador for its contribution to the cause of the United Nations, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States promised in a speech here last night that gratitude would be justly measured out after the war to those peoples making sacrifices in the common cause.

Mr. Wallace reached here by plane from Peru on his Latin-American tour.

President Arroyo del Rio and all his Cabinet met Mr. Wallace at the airport and escorted him in automobiles through the crowded streets to the residence of the planter Carlos Mercado, where the Vice-President will stay while in Quito.

An escort of military planes accompanied Mr. Wallace's plane from Guayaquil to Quito Airport, where a military guard of honor was waiting.

Gordon Auchincloss

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Gordon Auchincloss, who passed on here today, was a lawyer and son-in-law of the late Col. Edward M. House, adviser to President Woodrow Wilson.

A native of New York, Mr. Auchincloss sever as secretary to Colonel House during the 1918 Armistice negotiations and the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.

In November, 1917, Mr. Auchincloss was Secretary of the American War Mission to England and France. He was Assistant Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee in 1916 and the following year was appointed assistant to the counselor of the State Department.

He was a member of the Board of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York and several other corporations.

His country home was at Locust Valley, N. Y. He was graduated from the Groton School and Harvard College.

World Granary

LIMA, Peru, April 16 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, proposed a world granary or controy system for the distribution of farm products to be set up after the war, based on the ancient Inca idea. Mr. Wallace spoke at a reception given in his honor by President Prado of Peru.

The Spaniards found when they conquered the West Coast of South America that the Incas had storage warehouses for surplus grain which was saved and doled out in times of scarcity.

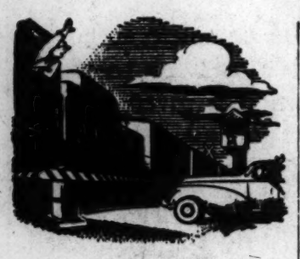
Vice-President Wallace said the idea has continued over the centuries since the Inca civilization was wiped out and pulled the United States through one of its gravest economic crises. He referred to the establishment of the "ever normal granary" under his direction as part of the AAA program.

Rock Chambers Protect European Water Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Solid rock chamber, for air-raid protection, house one of the largest hydro-electric plants in Europe, which was opened January in Switzerland, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Travel



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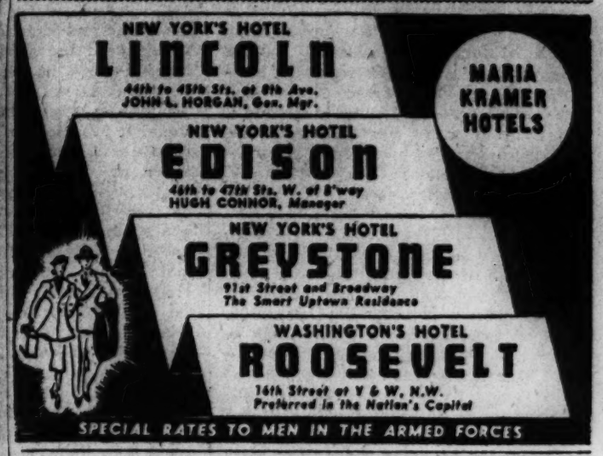

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The Home Forum

Perpetual Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How ARDENTLY does the human heart desire happiness! Enlightened nations recognize the fact that the pursuit of happiness is an inalienable right of man; and their basic laws are intended to safeguard that right. In order rightly to seek and find true happiness, however, it is necessary to understand both what it is and what it is not. Happiness is a positive reality, a scientific fact of being. It is controlled by, and experienced through, obedience to unchangeable laws, which are as accurate and infallible as the laws governing the multiplication table. To love unselfishly is perpetual happiness. To desire to be kind to others, to seek to benefit and bless one's fellow man is the royal highway thereto. Love, devoid of self, is the crystal window through whose clear transparency the effulgence of divine Truth shines into human hearts to drive therefrom the haunting shadows of fear, sin, and doubt of the omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of God, good.

Christ Jesus healed all manner of disease among the people of his day, reversed so-called material law—including the law of gravitation—comforted the sorrowing and disconsolate, and conquered the power of the grave, all because of his limitless love for God and the real man, his spotless purity, and his spiritual comprehension of the truth about both God and man. He said (John 15:12), **"This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you,"** and also (John 16:24), **"Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."**

Today mankind is confronted by organized antagonism to the teachings of the Master on a vast scale, and men are in very great need of the spiritual power and understanding of divine reality which Jesus possessed so abundantly. Multitudes are not aware that spiritual power and understanding are their greatest need, and many do not know that there is a widely circulated and earnestly read book which throws a very clear light upon both the words and works of the Founder of Christianity, and the nature and ever-availability of genuine happiness. This volume, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, sets forth clearly and logically her all-important discovery, namely, that good is real and eternal, while evil is unreal and temporal—a powerless, substanceless illusion of the human mind, no matter in what guise it may present itself.

The textbook of Christian Science was written to be studied in conjunction with the Bible, as its name implies. It teaches its students how to prove for themselves that happiness, health, and harmony are natural and normal to spiritual man, in the image and likeness of God. It reveals to mankind the spiritual fact that both happiness and health are universal ideas of divine Mind. On page 57 we read: **"Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is unselfish; therefo it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it."** In human belief, happiness, health, and harmony are more or less external to man and subject to conditions beyond his control. They seem to come and go; to be in his possession at one time and not at another. Divine Science declares this sense of things to be entirely false. It is not man, the image of God, whose peace and comfort seem to be at the mercy of matter, but a mortal, unreal counterfeit, the existence of which is falsely testified to by the five physical senses. These senses, which are the only avenues through which evil seems to reach humanity, are not bestowed upon man by his creator, divine Mind. They are nothing but mistakes or errors about man's real spiritual senses, and all their false testimony can be utterly destroyed when their verity is denied and spiritual ideas are held steadfastly in thought.

As revealed in Christian Science, man is purely a mental being, the compound idea of divine Mind. Individual manifestations of the infinite idea, man, are unlimited, each one complete, beautiful, pure, harmonious, and happy. All ideas of divine Mind are absolutely good and eternal. There is no spiritual joy that man does not experience, no height of nobility that he does not include, nothing beautiful, permanent, and good that he does not possess. There exists therefore here and now, in reality, individual spiritual man, unchangeable and eternal.

Of this real, immortal man, Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 76), **"The sinless joy,—the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain,—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual."** According to Christian Science, man has vastly more than the right to pursue happiness; he actually possesses and experiences continuous and perfect happiness; he includes in his being health, happiness, and all things harmonious, and can no more be separated from these radiant ideas than he can be robbed of his own identity.

Those who appear to be struggling with a sense of disease or some other discord, may believe that they cannot be happy until they are healed or the discord is destroyed; but this is not the case; for as one gains the true idea of happiness, he will also gain the true idea of health and harmony, and will find himself healed and saved. Mrs. Eddy very beautifully expresses the universality of genuine happiness at the close of an article in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 279) where she writes, **"I rejoice with those who rejoice, and am too apt to weep with those who weep, but over and above it all are eternal sunshine and joy unspeakable."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE CHILDREN AT THE GATE IN DALBY": *A Painting by Hugo Salmson*

HUGO SALMSON (1843–1894) was one of the prominent Swedish artists of his day. He studied in France, where he responded to the influences of Bastien-Lepage and other painters of peasant life. When he returned home, he found satisfactory material to paint in the vicinity of Skåne. This composition of "The Children at the Gate in Dalby" was painted in Skåne. The canvas was purchased by the French Government and it now hangs in the Luxembourg in Paris. Of all the pictures of Swedish life, it is held to be the most popular in Europe.

Ständig lycka

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

HURU BRINNANDE människohjärtat åstundar lycka! Upplysta nationer erkänna det förhållandet, att eftersträvandet av lyckan är en av människans oförytterliga rättigheter, och deras grundlagar äro avsedda att säkerställa denna rättighet. För att på ett rätt sätt söka och finna sann lycka, är det emellertid nödvändigt att förstå både vad den är och vad den icke är. Lycka är en positiv verklighet, ett varats vetenskapliga faktum. Den kontrolleras av och åtnjutes genom lydnad för oföränderliga lagar, vilka äro lika exakta och ofelbara som de lagar, vilka styra multiplikationstabellen. Att älska osjälviskt är ständig lycka. Önskan att vara god mot andra och välsigna sina medmänniskor är kungsvägen till detta mål. Kärlek, som är blottad på självhet, är det kristallklara fönster, genom vars rena genomskinlighet den gudomliga Sanningens strålglans lyser in i människornas hjärtan för att driva ut ur dem de hemsökande skuggorna av fruktan, synd och tvivel på allmakten, allvetenheten och allnärvaron av Gud, det goda.

Kristus Jesus helade alla slag av sjukdom bland sina samtida, omkástade så kallad materiell lag—inbegripet tyngdlagen—tröstade de sörjande och trostlösa samt besegrade gravens makt, allt detta på grund av sin obegränsade kärlek till Gud och den verkliga människan, sin fläckfria renhet och sin andliga förståelse av sanningen om både Gud och människan. Han sade (Joh. 15:12): "Detta är mitt bud, att I skolen älska varandra, såsom jag har älskat eder", och även (Joh. 16:24): "Hittills haven I icke bett om något i mitt namn; bedjen, och I skolen få, för att eder glädje skall bliva fullkomlig."

Människosläktet står i denna dag inför en organiserad antagonism av väldiga mått mot Mästarens lära, och människorna äro i mycket stort behov av den andliga makt och förståelse av gudomlig verklighet, som Jesus så rikligen ägde. Den stora massan har icke kännedom om, att andlig makt och förståelse är vad de bäst behöva, och mången vet icke, att det finns en ivrigt läst bok med stor spridning, som kastar ett mycket klart ljus såväl över grundarens av kristendomen ord och gärningar som ock över den sanna lyckans natur och ständiga tillgänglighet. Denna volym, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] av Mary Baker Eddy, framställer klart och logiskt hennes utomordentligt viktiga upptäckt, nämligen att det goda är verkligt och evigt medan det onda är overkligt och timligt—en maktlös, substanslös illusion i det mänskliga sinnet, oavsett i vad förklädnad det må framträda.

Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok skrevs för att studeras i förening med Bibeln, såsom dess titel antyder. Den undervisar sina lärjungar om huru de själva skola kunna bevisa, att lycka, hälsa och harmoni äro naturliga och normala för den andliga människan i Guds avbild och likhet. Den uppenbarar för människosläktet det andliga faktum, att både lycka och hälsa äro det gudomliga Sinnets universella idéer. På sid. 57 läsa vi: "Lyckan är andlig, född av Sanning och Kärlek. Den är osjälvisk, därför kan den icke existera allena utan fordrar, att hela människosläktet skall dela den." I den mänskliga föreställningen äro lycka, hälsa och harmoni på det hela taget en yttre företeelse hos människan och underkastade omständigheter utanför hennes kontroll. De tyckas komma och gå, att tidtals tillhöra henne och tidtals icke. Gudomlig Vetenskap förklarar, att denna uppfattning är helt och hållet felaktig. Det är icke människan, Guds avbild, vars frid och välbefinnande tyckas vara beroende av materiens nycker, utan en dödlig, overklig efterapning, vars existens de fem fysiska sinnena falskeligen vittna om. Dessa sinnen, som äro de enda kanaler, genom vilka det onda tyckes nå mänskligheten, ha icke skänkts åt människan av hennes skapare, gudomligt Sinne. De äro ingenting annat än misstag eller villfarelser om människans verkliga andliga förnimmelser, och allt deras falska vittnesbörd kan fullständigt tillintetgöras, när deras äkthet förnekas, och andliga idéer ståndaktigt hållas i tanken.

Såsom människan uppenbarats i Kristen Vetenskap, är hon en rent andlig varelse, det gudomliga Sinnets sammansatta idé. De individuella manifestationerna av den oändliga idén, människan, äro obegränsade, var och en fullständig, skön, ren, harmonisk och lycklig. Alla det gudomliga Sinnets idéer äro absolut goda och eviga. Det finns ingen andlig glädje, som människan icke erfar, ingen grad av ädelhet, som hon icke inbegriper, intet skönt, beständigt och gott, som hon icke besitter. Alltså existerar här och nu, i verkligheten, den individuella andliga människan, oföränderlig och evig.

Om denna verkliga, odödliga människa har Mrs. Eddy skrivit (*Science and Health*, sid. 76): "Den syndfria gladjen—Livets fullkomliga harmoni och odödlighet, som besitter obegränsad gudomlig skönhet och godhet utan en enda kroppslig njutning eller smärta—utgör den enda sanna, oförstörbara människan, vars väsen är andligt." Enligt Kristen Vetenskap har människan omätligt mycket mer än rättighet att söka lyckan; hon äger och erfar i själva verket ständig och fullkomlig lycka; hon inbegriper i sitt väsen hälsa, lycka och allt som är harmoniskt, och det är lika omöjligt för henne att bliva skild från dessa strålande idéer som att bliva berövad sin egen identitet.

De som tyckas kämpa med en förnimmelse av sjukdom eller någon annan form av disharmoni kunna föreställa sig, att de icke kunna bliva lyckliga förrän de blivit helade eller disharmonin tillintetgjorts, men så är icke fallet, ty då man förvärvar den sanna idén om lycka, vinner man också den sanna idén om hälsa och harmoni och finner sig vara helad och frälst. Mrs. Eddy uttrycker på ett mycket vackert sätt den sanna lyckans egenskap av att vara universell, i slutet av en artikel i *Miscellaneous Writings* (sid. 279), där hon skriver: "Jag fröjdar mig med dem som fröjdas och är alltför benägen att gråta med dem som gråta, men omkring och över allt är evigt solsken och outsäglig glädje."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Warning

Be wary, fiever forget:
The too persistent wind that
howls against the door
And fumbles at the lock
May find an opening.
While you sit nodding,
It may creep across the floor
And bind your knees.
Look well within—take stock,
Or one by one the little barricades may go.

ELIZABETH J. BUCHTENKIRK

Take a Sprig of Thyme

"BOIL," SAYS THE COOK-BOOK, "until the syrup spins a thread three inches long."

Syrup will spin a thread longer than that if you wait, not a sticky-looking stringy thread such as it spins at first, but one of fairy cobweb fineness, spanning the whole distance between the boiling liquid and your upraised spoon, and floating a little outward, blown about in the warm air. . . .

The cook-books are full of this unexpected witchery of phrase and substance. "Take," demands another rule, "three quarters of a cupful of sea-moss." Sea-moss, of late the free rider of the surf, now to be measured by the cupful, for blanc-mange!

All sorts of poetic-sounding ingredients the most prosaic cook-book bids you "take"—perhaps a bay-leaf, or a gherkin, a sprig of thyme, a stick of cinnamon, a blade of mace, allspice berries, kumquats, truffles; the cook-book is quite next door to "The Eve of Saint Agnes" or "Alice in Wonderland," to read.

Sometime, I intend to lay in a supply of all sorts of samples of such literary groceries, and go skipping about in all the cook-books day by day, cooking anything I come to, undeterred by lack of any unlikely ingredient, such as tarragon, angelica, or a peppercorn.

The thread-spinning done by syrup, indeed the whole savory jargon of cook-book diction, will always typify for me the delicate charm of concocting pleasant foods. Whether experimenting with a lordly foreign dish, or mixing up the simple stand-by of every day, the born cook finds an abiding satisfaction in the perfect climax, that eager moment when the magic ingredients, blended with heat, time, attention, intuition, and a light hand, have emerged at last a finished, delicious thing to eat! Especially is it a satisfaction when every item of a menu-group comes to that point on schedule, texture delicate, color right, flavor to gratify Oscar the Chef, all precisely timed. That moment, like the *stretto* in the fugue, is thrilling but not placid. —From "Surprising the Family," by FRANCES LESTER WARNER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

On a Sunday Evening at Eton

MY FIRST SIGHT of Mrs. Cornish was at Eton in 1875. They asked me, with two or three other small boys, to tea, a meal at six o'clock, then common at Eton among the masters. It was a fairly substantial kind of dinner—fish, cutlets, a tart, tea. . . . It must have been a Sunday evening, I think, for I remember staying vaguely on, contentedly silent in an arm-chair and hearing music.

The house they then lived in at Eton, known to many generations of Etonians as Tarver's, was a curious irregular place, with a little low Georgian front of red brick. On one side was a flagged alley, called Judy's passage, running between high blank garden-walls, and on the other the little street called Common Lane. To this attractive dwelling-house, a great, gaunt, red-brick, barrack-like structure, containing the boys' bedrooms and offices, had been clumsily appended. But the part they themselves inhabited was a small, quaint, panelled place, the dining-room a low square parlour with round table, on the left of the front door; at the back had been added by some earlier occupant a hall with a staircase, rather dark and pretentious, in pitch-pine, and behind that a fair-sized drawing-room, quiet and airy, looking out on the garden, with a door in the corner that led on to the study and pupil-room.

The whole aspect and furnishing of the place was attractive. Morris papers and chintzes, some china, artistic pictures, a bowl of roses, readable books everywhere, but nothing *voulu* or precious about it, just a fine taste expressing itself simply: it all had an engaging air of use and comfort, governed by a sense of beauty, of having associations inherited from a well-ordered past, of being infused with a charm that came from some region behind the ordinary bare, robust, scholastic life.

Mrs. Cornish was a comely and kindly hostess, unembarrassed, but a little mysterious; she had much grace and distinction of air. . . . She had a certain unconscious graciousness of demeanour and natural dignity which seemed to give peculiar value to a question or a friendly word. She was animated and absent-minded by turns; and whichever she was, it was somehow always a surprise. But there was no doubt that they were both somehow very different from other masters and masters' wives. There was nothing professional about them: that element, both then and afterwards, never appeared in either of them. They belonged to a larger sort of world, and were in touch with wider influences, both artistic and intellectual. Interesting people came and went, good music was to be heard there without being planned or arranged for. The talk was animated and full of freshness, ideas and books lightly touched upon, allusions with a mysterious charm, fancies understood without being laboriously explained. —From "Memories and Friends," by ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON. (New York: Putnam.)

Bulletin from the Ranch

THE TRIP FROM house to barn is short. We could make it in no time, the two dogs, the cat, and I; but we do not like to do it that way. Hurry has been the rule in past years, but not now. I hurried through breakfast, hurried to the street car, then into the large department store where I worked. A sketchy lunch to crowd some shopping in before hurrying back to the afternoon schedule. A quick dash home to get ready to repeat the performance the following day. Now the city is many miles away and more than a year has passed. On this ranch there is time to enjoy each moment fully. So we loiter along the way and stop for a look at "my mountains."

I have two favorites. North of us is a great snow-covered peak, cool and aloof, but oh, so dependable. Indeed, I should never know which direction is north, in this country of winding roads and deceptive distances, without its towering bulk to set me right. My other precious mountain is to the east, and must have its share of attention. It is smaller and much closer to us. Snow-covered only in winter, it seems much less formidable. Nothing stern about this mountain. The sun, moon, and clouds all delight in dressing it in varied attire for our pleasure. I think of the "infinite variety" of Cleopatra and wonder if Shakespeare would mind if I borrowed his phrase to describe my mountain. When fog or rain blots it from sight, I feel hemmed in indeed.

Ranch life, far from being lonely and dull, has proved most interesting. Certain aspects, now become routine, had all the thrill of adventure at their first undertaking. Home-made bread seemed commonplace enough in my childhood, when my mother made it. Now, in this rural atmosphere, miles from town, R. F. D., or telephone, and with a paucity of neighbors, the pioneer spirit that brought my maternal grandmother west in a covered wagon welled up within me and I decided to bake some bread.

Surrounded by cook books, that differed as to details, and pausing often to give them due consideration, I proceeded through the many operations and soon had a dough to knead that was light and full of air bubbles. I was reminded of the days when my tow head was only a few inches above the mixing board and my delight was to reach out a small thumb and forefinger to pinch one of those blisters as it appeared. I had to be quick about it, though. My mother never quite convinced me that it was right for her hands, but not mine, to be in the dough.

After the fragrant loaves came from the oven and were turned out of the pans and the crusts were thoroughly greased, the next step, also remembered from childhood, was to cut a slice from the hot loaf and spread it liberally with butter and jam. About that time, the other member of the family came in and approved the whole procedure, especially the last part.

Another venture into more or less unfamiliar territory was made on wash day. I found out about washing machines and wringers. Both the exuberance and the hot suds had flattened out a bit by the time the overalls put in their appearance as the "last batch" of the day. But there is something about a line of fresh, clean clothes you have just hung out that brings a decided glow of satisfaction.

That glow was somewhat dimmed one day, as an outraged hen came hurtling and squawking over the fence to land with muddy feet on a nice white garment. The clothesline happens to be of the umbrella type. It started revolving at the impact. As it gathered momentum, so did the hen, and she contrived to step on most parts of the line before the centrifugal force sent her, still complaining, straight to my unsympathetic feet.

After a year these adventures have fitted into the daily pattern, but lest they become humdrum I occasionally recall those early experiences, and, lest I become so accustomed to the mountains that I fail to see them, each day I resolve that "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills—." In that lifting up, the fallacy of monotony will be revealed to me. For that immovable mountain, always doing the same thing, in the same place, day after day, yet presents a never-ending variety of views, of beauty, and of inspiration to the observer.

B. B.

My Mother's Favorite Reading

MY MOTHER WAS a great reader, and with ten minutes to spare before the starch was ready would begin the "Decline and Fall"—and finish it, too, that winter. Foreign words in the text annoyed her and made her bemoan her want of a classical education—she had only attended a Dame's school during some easy months—but she never passed the foreign words by until their meaning was explained to her, and when next she and they met it was as acquaintances, which I think was clever of her. One of her delights was to learn from me scraps of Horace, and then bring them into her conversation with "colleged men." I have come upon her in lonely places, such as the stair-head or the east room, muttering these quotations aloud to herself, and I well remember how she would say to the visitors, "Ay, ay, it's very true, Doctor, but as you know, 'Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume, labuntur anni,'" or "Sal, Mr. So-and-so, my lassie is thriving well, but would it no be more to the point to say 'O matre pulchra filia pulchrior'?" which astounded them very much if she managed to reach the end without being flung, but usually she had a fit of laughing in the middle, and so they found her out.

Biography and exploration were her favorite reading, for choice the biography of men who had been good to their mothers, and she liked the explorers to be alive so that she could shudder at the thought of their venturing forth again, but though she expressed a hope that they would have the sense to stay at home henceforth, she gleamed with admiration when they disappointed her. . . . Explorers' mothers also interested her very much; the books might tell her nothing about them, but she could create them for herself and wring her hands in sympathy with them when they had got no news of him for six months. Yet there were times when she grudged him to them—as the day when he returned victorious. Then what was before her eyes was not the son coming marching home again but an old woman peering for him round the window curtain and trying not to look uplifted. The newspaper reports would be about the son, but my mother's comment was "She's a proud woman this night."—From "Margaret Ogilvy," by her son, J. M. BARRIE. (New York: Scribner.)

The Weavers

They sit all day before the ancient loom
And weave their threads, believing that
somehow,
After a while, the formless thing they now
Can see will dignify some lovely room.
Such patient labor means these men assume
There is an unknown plan which will endow
Their work with beauty: workers must allow
Some other mind to know the final doom.

The humble have no need to understand
Why all they see is black, or gold, or red.
They can work steadily and look ahead
To knowing later just what has been planned
And how, by weaving long and faithfully,
Their patient hands have made a tapestry.

GEOFFREY ATKINSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1943

Nazis Try to Sway French By Playing Up Allied Raids

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Successful bombing of industrial targets in France and in other occupied territories in Europe apparently has greatly disturbed the Nazis. The fact that numerous Frenchmen were wounded and killing during these attacks has been thoroughly exploited by Nazi propaganda.

German-controlled French radio stations have given dramatic accounts of Allied air raids and have endeavored to stir up French resentment against the Anglo-Saxons. It is significant that the casualties allegedly suffered by the populations in the occupied countries were much higher than those revealed by the Nazis after considerably stronger air attacks against German cities.

Marshal Philippe Pétain, who failed to protest against German killing of hundreds of French hostages and against the deportations of French youth to German labor camps, has also expressed his indignation about what he called "actions that nothing can justify."

It is, however, extremely doubtful whether the French will be taken in by Axis and Vichy propaganda. Travellers from France unanimously report the French population understands the sad necessity which forces the Allies to strike at Axis war production centers wherever they can find them. French casualties from Allied air raids are regarded as new victims of Nazi exploitation of France.

The Germans have reason to be greatly upset by the Allied bombing of French industrial plants working for Germany. They had hoped sentimental and political reasons would prevent the Allied air forces from carrying out against industrial targets in occupied Europe attacks which were bound to cause numerous casualties among a pro-Allied population. This belief and the Nazis' complete disregard for the safety of foreign workers toiling for Germany were the main reasons why the French war plants were almost unprotected by antiaircraft batteries and fighter squadrons.

Allied plane losses during these operations were extremely light and the daylight bombing was accurate and effective. During the first RAF raid on the Renault factories near Paris in March, 1942, almost 75 per cent of the production capacity of these plants, which built tanks and trucks for the German army, was destroyed.

According to the British Ministry for Economic Warfare, material damage caused by this raid was estimated at 400,000,000 francs. It took the Germans several months before the Paris Renault factories could partly be rebuilt and now the new installations have been blasted again by American Flying Fortresses.

RAF attacks on French dockyards during the period from May 7 to May 21, 1942, caused 300,000 000 francs damage and an attack on the Schneider Works at Creuzot was no less devastating.

The combined Allied bombing offensive against industrial targets in France has seriously affected the Nazi blueprint for the industrial exploitation of occupied France. Large orders from the German authorities had lured numerous French industrialists into collaboration with the enemy.

In 1942, when industrial collaboration between the Nazis and the French had reached its height, 85 per cent of the production of France's heavy, metal, chemical and other industries was exported to Germany or taken over by German military authorities inside France.

In April, 1942, Dr. Michel, head of the German Economic Warfare Administration in France, stated that until this moment German orders for 100,000,000,000 francs (more than $2,000,000,000) had been placed with French industries. In July of the same year, however, the German industrial supervisor of France suddenly declared that "Germany's placing of contracts with French industry had passed its zenith."

The London economic periodical "Statist" in an interesting study of French industrial conditions in its edition of Oct. 31, 1942 pointed out that from that time on the number of German contracts placed with French industry had steadily decreased.

Instead of German private firms —which so far had acted in behalf of the German Government—the chief contract placer for Germany in France has become the Nazi High Command. These new orders are different from previous contracts and cover mostly the construction of fortifications, airfields, and roads. French industrialists, who had been outstanding among French collaborationists, have lost their utility in the eyes of their German partners and have been quietly eliminated.

Vichy again has proved to be a most faithful executor of Nazi intentions. Simultaneously with Dr. Michel's declarations, Pierre Laval, the French Premier, announced his Government's program to carry out a policy of "concentration" among the French industrial plants. Moreover, in September, Jean Bichelonne, Vichy Minister of Industrial Production, bluntly declared that numerous factories would not only have to close down to release their workers for labor service in Germany but "that there will be a mass tranfer of large French factories to Germany with all their technical personnel, their laboratories, their industrial equipment, their directors, engineers and foremen to take part in the German war effort."

Since Vichy, on German instigation, has begun to "concentrate" French industries, liquidation of France's industrial potential has already been carried far. Vichy itself announced that more than 10,000 plants have been closed down. Most of them, however, have been small and medium enterprises. The number of French textile factories, for instance, has decreased from 12,000 to 8,000. Of 112 machine tool factories in the Paris suburbs, 100 are already out of business. Their workers have been sent to Germany, their machines have been dismounted and sent to German factories.

Transfer of entire French factories to Germany or to Eastern Europe is now well under way. The Nazis, of course, do not reveal which factories have been transferred but German spokesmen boast that "hundreds of plants from Western Europe have been shifted to the East." They have been sent in particular to Upper Silesia, where the Germans are building up a new "Ruhr" which so far has been beyond the range of Allied air attacks.

It appears as if several important metal factories of Northern France have been sent to the East. Fighting French sources, moreover, disclose that several factories from what was formerly unoccupied France have been transferred to Germany and to Alsace-Lorraine, which has become part of the Greater Reich.

Execution of Germany's master plan for the transfer of French industries, however, is disturbed not only by Allied bombing and destruction of industrial plants and of their machinery but by disintegration of the French transportation system. Day after day, small formations of British and American bombers are attacking French communication centers, destroying permanent rail installations and part of the rolling stock.

Although this continuous air warfare against the transportation system in Western Europe has been unable to disrupt definitively Germany's military communications, the air raids have put a new, heavy strain on the already overcharged railway facilities.

Transporting of an entire factory over thousands of miles is a tremendous task for the railways and Allied bombing attacks have at least upset the German timetable.

Allied air attacks cannot prevent the liquidation of French industries nor greatly hinder the transfer of modern factories and machines to the East. But they can make these operations much more costly and difficult for the Germans.

More Power for Democracy at War

Wide World

As Shasta Dam Grows, So Grows United Nations' Strength

Construction continues unabated on Shasta Dam as its power generation and its potential capacity for increasing agricultural production give it added importance as a vital factor in the nation's war program. Work is about 80 per cent completed. Photo shows the left abutment section on which the high blocks, upper right, are within 20 feet of their ultimate height. The 15-foot penstocks in the foreground will carry water from the reservoir to drive the 103,000-horsepower hydraulic turbines in the power plants.

41,631 U. S. Workers Lose 'Nonwar' Jobs

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 16

Budget Bureau Director Harold D. Smith told the House Civil Service Committee that he has ordered elimination of 41,631 employees from the pay rolls of 34 "nonwar" Government agencies.

The biggest reductions—19,124 employees—was ordered in the Post Office Department, he said. The Civil Service Committee is investigating claims that Federal bureaus are overstaffed.

The cuts were ordered under a retrenchment program directed by Congress in enacting war pay legislation last December.

Native Prime Minister Urged As Solution to Indian Problem

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 16—Proposal for solution of India's problems by the selection of a native Prime Minister for India was advanced recently by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore State, in an interview.

The Indian leader said that in his opinion the best solution at the present juncture "would be to invite some representative Indian to be Prime Minister and have him choose other representative Indians to act as his colleagues without reference to labels or classifications."

The only condition would be, he went on, "that the Government so constituted should declare itself wholeheartedly in favor of the prosecution of war and promotion of the military policy evolved by military experts."

Jinnah Suggested

Sir Ramaswami, who has a wide background of experience in both politics and administration, dething if Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-Inda Moslem League, were invited to become such a Prime Minister."

The Indian leader went on to say that he felt certain Mr. Jinnah's "practical experience in administration, or even cabinet-making, would dissipate all ideas as the practicability of Pakistan."

Sir Ramaswami said: "Anything is preferable to Pakistan. Recent events have demonstrated that one of the greatest possible dangers to India's future progress is not only political, but economic and industrial. There is a lack of definite direction and control from the center. For instance, development in connection with the food position have made it abundantly clear that complete co-ordination of policy is essential to avoid disaster. Provincial autonomy is valuable in its way, but it must be confined to matters of local importance."

British Services

The two great services rendered by the British during their stay in India, in the opinion of the Indian leaders, have been uniformity of administration of the law and development of a progressive policy initiated from the center. These gains should not be jeopardized.

"The unity of India can be achieved only when postwar arrangements are made by a strong central government," he declared. "Anything that diverts India from this course will be in my opinion catastrophic. I therefore disassociate myself utterly from what Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar is endeavoring to do, namely, yield on the question of the unified central government."

Sir Ramaswami, who is now attending the New Delhi meeting of the National Defense Council, had many years of service with the British in India before he went to Travancore in 1936. He was then Commerce member of the Government of India, attending the Round-Table Conference in London in 1930 and the World Economic Conference there in 1933.

Japanese-American Army Unit From Hawaii Ready to 'Risk All'

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., April 16 (AP)—There is encamped here today in the raw, rust-colored hills of Southern Mississippi a military unit of 2,500 Japanese-Americans from Hawaii who traveled 4,000 miles to learn to fight for the land of their birth against the military despots of the land of their ancestors.

Their motto, "Go For Broke," told the world of their determination to "risk all," "go all-out" or "shoot the works." Behind it, for many of them, were memories of Pearl Harbor.

With another 2,500 Japanese-Americans from the continental United States these men will form a compact, streamlined army, with units of infantry, field artillery and engineers and its own medical personnel.

Their commander, Col. Charles W. Pence, told them after their march into camp:

"Each of you soldiers is a symbol of loyalty—the loyalty of the Japanese - American population both of Hawaii and the mainland."

Said Jeanaye Arakaa of the Island of Maui: "We waited a long time for this. We are ready."

But they were mostly teen-age boys with youthful curiosity. George E. Suenaga, former milk truck driver, thrilled to lights at night after Hawaii's blackout. Ralph N. Tamoka, a Honolulu carpenter, got his hands into snow for the first time at Chicago en route here, and said it was "better than sand for throwing." Private Nobury Seki peered into ditches and dark clumps, saying: "Where's a snake? I was promised I'd see a snake. We don't have them in Honolulu."

All along the line during their train trip from San Francisco to Camp Shelby, the soldiers were treated royally by civilians. At Louisville a laughing, welcoming crew of 200 asked that the boys sing some native songs. Thirteen carloads of Hawaiian melody was the result.

Australian Sees Japan Crouch

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Despite repeated defeats, Japan has each time been allowed sufficient time to recover from United Nations blows in the South Pasific, Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, declared in a broadcast address.

Mr. Evatt warned that "the build-up along the 3,000-mile arc of advance that stretches from Timor to the Central Solomons indicates that the Japanese are preparing to hit back and hit hard." Moreover, he cautioned anew that Allied aerial forces in the Australian field are relatively small—that they operate "on a dangerously narrow margin of safety."

Reviewing the Pacific war, he said that when he last visited the United States a little more than a year ago, Australia and the islands of the South Pacific Ocean were in a position of great peril.

"Japan had spread its tentacles over the vast riches of the Indies and Southeastern Asia. It was stretched out beyond the equator toward New Guinea and the Australian mainland. Already it had occupied a new empire with great resources in rubber, tin, petroleum, iron ore.

"Today, the position has improved. . . . Men of great courage and greater resource . . . have found under leadership which has combined daring with patience and steadiness. We have inflicted upon Japan a whole series of defeats."

Dr. Evatt said that the Allied bomber line had been advanced a thousand miles nearer Tokyo, and that for the first time since Pearl Harbor, United States and Australian forces proved conclusively that they can overcome the picked troops of Hirohito.

Successes in the "test-tube war" on the northern islands, he said, were possible through the heroism of the few against the many in the combat areas, and through the sacrifices of the civilian population in Australia.

Meanwhile, Dr. Evatt continued, the Japanese are not ging to sit back.

"We have hurt the Japanese severely. We have wounded him time and again. But each time we have been forced to allow him time to recover from the blows that made him stagger."

"It is said that we must beat Hitler first. Yes, very well. That has been laid down. But it is not necessary to give Japan a breathing space every time he sorely needs one. We can beat Hitler first and at the same time keep hammering the Japanese wherever and whenever we find him . . . It is also part of the agreed plan to prevent Japan from consolidating —to keep him moving and moving back until finally we send him back to the place from whence he comes."

Intimate Message: Washington

Southwest Pacific Front a Quandary ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

The tenacity and methodical comprehensiveness of the Australia-MacArthur campaign for more attention to the Southwest Pacific front leaves official Washington curious, baffled and almost resentful.

It has been subjected to publicity campaigns of a somewhat similar nature before, but never anything comparable to this in vigor and duration.

It began directly after the return to Australia of General MacArthur's military aides who had participated in a Pacific War Conference in Washington as part of the aftermath of the Casablanca Conference.

The first move came from Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia, who said publicly that he hoped the Pacific would not be the front "where we lost the war." Then the Australian Foreign Minister, Dr. Herbert Evatt, arrived in Washington and began a round of appeals for more airplanes for the Southwest Pacific. At that point General MacArthur talked about major Japanese naval concentrations "within striking range of Australia." Frank Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, replied that he saw nothing pointing to such a danger.

General Blamey, Australia's Army Commander, talked about 200,000 Japanese troops along "the island arc." Washington unofficially replied that 200,000 was not an alarming number for such an area, but just about a minimum the Japs could be expected to have there.

A "spokesman" at General MacArthur's headquarters said there is a major naval concentration at the island of Truk. Washington unofficially replied that Truk is the main Japanese naval base in the South Pacific and that it has contained major Japanese naval concentrations for many months and sees no special reason for alarm at this time.

There came more "warnings" and "appeals" from "Down Under." At that point Washington figuratively sighed and made a superficial concession which it hoped would more or less end the controversy. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said:

"We will keep our American and Australian fliers supplied with sufficient planes not only to replace our losses, but to build up our aircraft to counter the increasing enemy air strength."

But that was hardly in type before Gen. George Kenney, General MacArthur's Chief of Air Forces, came bouncing back over the cables from Australia with a statement that we are "outnumbered" in the air.

Among the Generals and the Admirals whose technical judgment is, in effect, being challenged by this campaign there is considerable reluctance to meet the attack head on so far as General MacArthur is concerned for the following reasons:

1. "Localities" is a recognized and approved attitude on the part of Field Commanders. They are expected to argue for more for their commands.

2. General MacArthur is highly regarded for the competence with which he has organized the defenses of his front and carried out his advances in New Guinea. No one here wants to say anything which might seem to him like "lack of confidence," particularly since there is no such feeling.

3. Any reply which might smack of "disciplining" him would be immediately seized by political opposition to the Administration as an unfair and prejudiced attack on a "Republican" general. Whether he considers himself a Republican is unknown here and beside the point. The Republicans have adopted him.

But official Washington restrains itself somewhat less firmly so far as the Australians are concerned. They have two credit items on their side of the Washington ledger. One is the fact that they are even on the Lend-Lease books, in fact, actually have provided America with a little more than America has provided them. The other is that they recently granted America "most-favored-nation" trade treatment.

But there are also some debit items. Washington does not feel satisfied with the fact that Australian conscripts are still restricted by law to the immediate Australian area whereas American conscripts have been sent all around the world, including to Australia itself. And Washington feels that Australia was pressing its credit pretty far recently when it insisted on having its celebrated Ninth Division sent home from the Middle East. That Division was experienced in desert warfare. Now it has to be retrained and re-equipped for jungle warfare. The transfer was made over strong protests from both London and Washington. It was done at the expense of shipping wanted elsewhere. After having reluctantly acquiesced in the matter of the Ninth Division, official Washington is inclined to the view that Australia is distinctly "out of order" in being so vocal about its apprehensions. It doesn't blame Australia for being concerned about its fate, but it does feel that it should show a little more confidence in the Anglo-American high command which has the basic responsibility for military decisions.

Those decisions are not going to be changed because of the publicity campaign. That much is an obvious fact to any Washington correspondent and one which the actual words of Mr. Stimson's text confirm by implication. If the campaign goes on much longer it is a good bet that there will be a rather pointed, although probably private, reprimand delivered in Canberra.

OWI Terms Food Shortage 'Inconvenient' at Worst

Food for Freedom
Thirteenth Article in a Series

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Although civilian Americans will demand about 40 pounds more meat and 85 pounds more dairy products per capita in 1943 than they will get, this year's food shortages, barring widespread crop disaster, will not menace health, the Office of War Information assured the public today.

"Inconveniences" will be the worst that civilians need expect even if extraordinary good growing weather does not materialize to boost food output to record goals, the OWI said.

The OWI warned of "inconveniences" in a broad report on the country's wartime food situation and the Government's food management program.

Answering critics who have accused the Office of War Information of not being "tough" enough in putting the problem to the public, the introduction stated:

"The purpose of making the report is neither to alarm nor to reassure. It is to summarize a complicated and changing situation and to give the facts about a broad wartime program for management of food . . . a weapon as important as guns or bullets."

On the basis of rough estimates, the OWI predicted that civilians this year will have about 11 per cent less meat, 27 per cent less canned and shell fish, 21 per cent less butter, 27 per cent less canned vegetables, 60 per cent less tea and 22 per cent less sugar than they had last year.

On the other hand, they are expected to have 30 per cent more chicken, 57 per cent more margarine, 9 per cent more apples, 13 per cent more frozen fruits, 7 per cent more wheat and 13 per cent more rye.

Supplies of the following foods will remain about the same: fresh and frozen fish, eggs, turkeys, fluid milk and cream, lard and other cooking fats, fresh citrus fruits, canned fruit juices, dried fruits, tomatoes, potatoes and sweet potatoes, corn, oats and barley.

The best judgment on April 1 was that Department of Agriculture production goals, 8 per cent higher than last year, will not be met "unless weather is above average and handicaps of lack of labor and equipment and transportation are overcome."

With average weather, a minimum increase of 3 per cent is expected.

Attention was called to the farmers' intentions to plant 11,000,000 more acres than last year and to raise the largest animal population the United States has known.

Housewives were told that they could continue to expect local distortions in food supplies, as new ceilings are applied and the loading of food convoys, diversion of transportation facilities and sudden and unexpected increases in military demands cause emergencies.

"The Government will do its best to restore normal conditions quickly when food dislocations occur, but occur they will," said the report.

Discussing the Government's job in the food program, the report said the War Manpower Commission has started a "growing stream of manpower" back to the farm, the War Production Board has increased harvesting machinery somewhat and the Department of Agriculture is signing up a United States crops corps of 3,500,000 volunteer workers. The Food Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation are working on transportation problems.

The citizen's job in food was outlined as follows:

Start 20,000,000 Victory Gardens, and another 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 back yard poultry and rabbit farms.

Volunteer, 3,500,000 strong, for work on farms.

Deal within price ceilings and not in "black markets."

Do away with food waste which takes "some 10 to 15 per cent of our total supply."

Although a soldier is said to need "about twice as much food as the average civilian," and military and lend-lease requirements will take 25 per cent of the 1943 output, the report points out that the unprecedented size of the civilian demand is "the most important factor in many of the wartime food shortages."

"Thus, despite the fact that the food supply will approximate that of the prewar years, civilians may feel that the shortage is more severe than it really is," says the report. "These shortages will be felt largely by the well-to-do, who may find themselves troubled by not having as much as usual, and by the new demands of war workers and others with 'new money.' In 1941 and 1942 this latter group established new food habits with their additional money. They had not eaten as well in the prewar years, and now do not wish to return to a less comfortable standard."

Axis Admits Two-Front War; Overlooks Threat in South

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A communiqué issued after the recent Hitler-Mussolini conference mentioned the danger to the Axis from east and west, although it said nothing of danger from the south.

This is the first admission of a two-front war. The British Broadcasting Corporation took advantage of this admission and reminded its German listeners of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's speech of September, 1939, in which he boasted: "This time there is only one front, and that is the salient point in this war."

The question that interests us most is whether General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has been ordered to hold on to Tunis and Bizerte, or whether it has been decided to evacuate Africa and use Marshal Rommel's and Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's armies to bolster the defenses of Sicily, Sardinia, and Southern Italy.

It is likely that Hitler favored a last-ditch stand as the surest means to delay invasion, while Mussolini probably pleaded for evacuation, or even suggested writing off the entire Afrika Korps as a bad investment. For to Mussolini continuation of the fight in Tunisia as well as evacuation mean the same thing —exposure of the Italian Fleet.

Without the Duce's Navy, it is not believed the Afrika Korps can either be supplied or transported. Yet, because of lack of air protection, the Italian Fleet is at the moment up to neither task.

Any concession on the part of Mussolini might therefore have been paid for by Hitler with a promise to dispatch a sufficient number of planes to Italy. Whether Hitler can fulfill this promise appears doubtful. If he does it must rebound to the advantage of American and British fliers attacking Western Europe.

Another question in which the Axis leaders can hardly have seen eye to eye is the defense of Italy. The peninsula has excellent natural defense positions in the North, but is highly vulnerable in its central and southern part. In fact, whenever it was attacked from the Mediterranean—in the 3d century B.C. by the Greeks, and in the 7th century A.D. by the Arabs —Sicily had to be abandoned. Today, the loss of Sicily would bring Italy, as far north as Florence, and ultimately force the abandonment of large parts of the country into easy bomber range.

The repercussions on the attitude of the Italian people are not difficult to imagine. On the other hand, without the Italian fleet intact and without sizable reinforcements by German planes, troops, and antiaircraft weapons any attempt at defense would avail little. Can Germany spare the troops and the equipment? If not, what compensation will Mussolini get for the risk of losing two thirds of his country?

And what will happen if, after having seized Tunisia, the United Nations will turn to the Balkans instead of Italy? Who is to fight them there?

At the moment there are, as far as we know, 30 Italian divisions, six second-class German divisions, and several Bulgarian divisions employed in Greece and Yugoslavia. Not only have these units a hard enough time to cope with Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's forces and the Partisans, but it is now rumored that the Italian divisions have been recalled. Those 500,000 men are more urgently needed now to guard their own country than to occupy regions of little economic value.

But who is to take their place? Strategically, the Balkans are more important than Italy, for their fall would trap the German Army in Southern Russia and open the way to Hungary, Slovakia, and Austria, the populations of which would rather join the United Nations today than tomorrow. Besides, the Axis is in dire need of Rumanian oil. The Rumanian fields, except for the much smaller Polish wells, is the Axis' last source of natural oil.

It becomes apparent from this brief survey how interlocker are the problems of the support or evacuation of the Afrika Korps, the existence of the Italian Fleet, the defense of Italy, and the defense of the Balkans. And it so happens that the interests of Italy and Germany, or rather of Fascism and Nazism, do not run entirely parallel. Yet it may be taken for granted that the German viewpoint prevailed. After all, it is Germany which will have to provide the bulk of men and matériel for whatever course has been decided upon.

Hoover Helps on Price Fixing

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover last night outlined before a committee of 40 House Republicans studying wartime food problems, the procedure used in fixing prices during World War I when he was Food Administrator.

Mr. Hoover said after the conference, held behind closed doors, that the entire time was taken up with "describing the processes in the last war," and added he had made no specific recommendations.

He believed the system used during the last war was better in some respects and more simple than that now in effect. But he added that the situation now was different and some of the present food prices rose less in the first 15 months of World War I than during the first 15 months after the Pearl Harbor attack, he contended. Under the World War plan, he said, price fixing started as close to the farmer as possible and moved up through trade channels instead of beginning with the retailer.

The Committee's session, he said, was not one of criticism but was called as the first of a series to obtain all possible facts on food problems.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45b)	6	12¼	12	12	
Acme Steel (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¾
Adirondacks (1)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	2	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	19	6⅛	6	6	
Allegheny Corp	9	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	17	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 xw	21	16¼	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	6	33	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
Allen Indust (.40a)	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Alleg&West (6) †	50	72	72	72	+1
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	155	154¾	155	
Allied Strs (.30d)	45	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	23	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
Amal Leath	5	1½	1½	1½	
Amal Leath pf 1½t	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	7	81⅛	80	81⅛	+1⅜
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	28	27⅜	28	+ ⅛
Am Airlines (1¼a)	2	62½	62	62	— ½
Am Bank Note ¼g	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
Am Bk N pf (3) †	10	58	58	58	
Am Beach (1¼a)	11	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Brake Shoe 1½g	1	36½	36¾	26½	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	8	80⅞	80	80	—1
Am Can (3)	8	69⅞	69	69	
Am Car&F pf (9g)	1	53¼	52	52⅞	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	1	33¼	32⅜	33¼	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cable ½g	2	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	100¾	— ⅜
Am Chicle 4a †	90	104½	103¾	104½	— ⅛
Am Crys Sug ½a	10	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Am Encaustic 1¾	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Am European ½e	1	9	9	9	—1
Am Export (½g)	13	27¼	25¾	27¼	+1¼
Am & For Power	29	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Am&FP $6pf ¾xt	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
Am&FP $7pf ⅞xt	10	70⅞	70	70¼	+ ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	45	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¾
Am Hide&Leather	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am Home P (2.40)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	
Am Ice	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
Am Internat (¼g)	5	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
Am Locomotive	48	14½	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾xt	10	101¾	100⅛	109¼	+ ¾
Am M&Foy (.20g)	2	13½	13⅜	13½	
Am Metal (1)	11	25½	24½	24½	— ½
Am News 1.80 †	30	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	13	30½	29½	30½	
Am P & L $5 pf	17	27¾	26¾	27½	— ¼
Am Rad&St S .15g	29	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Am R&S S pf 7 †	10	167	167	167	
Am Roll Mill .20g	20	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	— ¼
Am R M pf 4½	140	64½	64	64	— ⅜
Am Ship Bl 1g †	20	31	31	31	—1
Am Smelt & R (2)	5	44	43¼	43¾	—1
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	30	150	150	150	
Am Snuff pf 6 †	30	149	149	149	
Am Sti Fdrs ½g	9	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Am Stores ½g	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	25½	24½	24½	— ½
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
Am Sum Tob ½g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Am Tel&Tel (9)	8	143½	142¾	143⅛	+ ¾
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	4	54½	53⅞	53⅞	— ½
Am Tob pf (6) †	30	138½	138¼	138½	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	7	10	9⅞	10	
Am Viscose (1g)	12	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
Am Water Works	68	7¾	7½	7¾	
Am Woolen	3	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½g	37	29½	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¼g †	80	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜
Anchor Hock .15g	3	19¼	19	19	— ½
A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Arch H Gl pf 5 †	50	113	113	113	+ ½
Armour Del pf (7)	5	110¼	110	110	— ½
Armour Illinois	23	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Arm Ill pf †	10	62	62	62	— ½
Armour Ill pr pf	2	57¾	57½	57¾	— ⅛
Armstrong Ck ¼g	5	35	35	35	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	2	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
As D Gd 1 pf 6 †	10	81½	81½	81½	—1
Assoc Inv pf (5) †	40	102½	102	102	
Atch T&SF (3g)	26	53⅞	53¼	53¾	+ ½
Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	78¾	77¾	78⅜	+ ⅜
Atl Coast Line 2a	10	32	31¼	31¼	— ¾
Atl G&W Indies 3a	2	30	29⅞	30	+1
Atl G&W In pf 5a	3	56¼	56	56	
Atl Refining (1.15g)	19	23½	22¼	22½	— ⅝
Atlas Corp (¼g)	21	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¼
Atlas Powd ¾g †	90	60¾	60	60¾	+ ¾
Austin Nichols	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Aust Nich pr A	470	49¾	46½	49	+2½
Aviation Corp .10g	41	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
Balo Loco ct (1e)	7	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	37	4½	8⅛	8⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	11	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Bang&A pf 2½xt	140	50⅜	50	50	+ ¼
Barber Asphalt	6	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	260	36	36	36	
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	28	17¼	16⅜	17	
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	5	29½	28⅝	29	+ ½
Beat Cr pf (5) †	60	105¾	105½	105¾	— ¼
Beech Creek (2) †	70	28½	28½	28½	+1
Bell Aircraft (2e)	5	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	8	58¼	57¼	57¼	— ¾
Benef Ind Ln .30g	4	15	15	15	
Best Foods (.60)	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Best & Co (1.60a)	4	29½	29½	29½	
Beth Steel (1½g)	24	64	63¼	63½	— ½
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116	116	116	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	3	33	33	33	+ ½
Black & Deck 1.60	2	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35a)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	11	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	3	54½	52	53½	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½ †	30	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
Bond Stores(1.60)	8	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	12	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	31¼	31	31¼	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Bower Roll B ½g	3	34¾	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
Brew Cp Am (2)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ¼g	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Briggs Mfg (2)	10	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .40g	1	40	40	40	
Bkyn & Qu Trans	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Bklyn Man Tr	8	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	5	13⅜	13	13	— ¼
Brunsw-Balke ½g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	5	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	40	100	99⅞	100	— ¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	15	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17½	17½	17½	
Bullard Co (½g)	3	26½	26½	26½	
Burlng Mills .35g	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
Burr Add M (.60)	14	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
Bush Terminal	11	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Bush T B pf 4¾t †	20	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Butler Bros .30g	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Butte C&Z (¼xe)	9	4½	4⅜	4½	
Byers (AM) Co	1	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Byron Jack (¼g)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Calif Pack 1½	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lasc	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec ¼g	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½g	7	18	17¾	17¾	
Can Dr G A (.60)	9	20	19⅞	20	
Can Pacific	19	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Carc C&O (5) †	50	94½	94¼	94¼	— ½
Carriers&Gen (.20)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tract (2)	5	45½	45	45½	+ ½
Celanese Corp ½g	17	34¼	34¼	34½	+ ½
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	50	101	101	101	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7 †	10	122¼	122¼	122¾	
Celotex Corp (½)	8	14	13¾	13¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Cent Fdry (.10g)	3	3	3	3	
Cent RR N J	7	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
Cent Vmt Sug 2½g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	12	5½	5½	5½	
Cert-teed 6%pf †	1000	58¾	56½	58¼	+2
Chain Belt (¼xa)	2	19	18⅞	19	+1
Champ P&F ¼ap	3	19	19	19	— ⅜
Champ P&F pf 6 †	2	105	105	105	
Ches & Ohio (3)	27	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill	10	8⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .50g	20	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Chi Great West	12	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4½t	12	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order ¼ae	2	12⅜	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	8	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Chi Pn T pf2¼ †140		51½	50½	50½	—1½
Chi Rk Is & Pac	3	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	10	1¼	1	1	
Chi R I 7%pf	10	1½	1½	1½	
Chickasha Cot O	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Childs Co	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 4ag	16	71¾	71¼	71¾	+ ¼
Cities Service (1.20)	1	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
Cits Investing †	40	41	41	41	— ¼
Cleve Gr Bronze ½a	4	35¾	35½	35½	+ ¼
Cleve Gr Br pf(5) †	2	104	104	104	+ ¾
Climax Mol 1.20a	7	45¼	45¼	45¾	+ ¼
Coca-Cola (3)	1	98½	98	98½	+1
Colgate-Palm-P ½	17	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	6	21¼	21⅛	22¼	— ¼
Col & South †	15	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Col & Sou 1 pf †	240	10¾	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	2	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Colum Br A (.30g)	3	19¼	19½	19¼	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	65	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	10	60¾	59⅞	60¾	+1⅛
Col G&E5%pf5 †	40	57	57	57	+1
Colum Pict (½a)	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Col Pict pf (2¾a)	1	37	37	37	+ ½
Colum Carbon (4)	1	90	90	90	
Comm Credit (3)	2	34	33¾	33¾	— ½
Comm Invest Tr (3)	3	36½	36	36	
Comm Solvents .60e	15	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Comw'lth & South	46	1¼	⅝	1¼	+ ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	24	53⅜	52	52⅞	+ ½
Comw'lth Ed .70g	14	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½ †	70	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Cons Copperm .45e	11	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	48	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
Cons Film 1 pf ¼ab	2	14¼	14	14¼	
Cons Laundries	1	3½	3½	3½	
Consol Oil (½)	109	10¾	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
Con Vultee (½g)	3	19⅝	19¾	19½	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼k	1	26	26	26	
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
Consolidation Coal	4	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
Consolidation Cl pf	3	62	60	62	+2
Consum Pwr 4½g †	215	95¼	94¾	94¾	—1
Container Corp ½g	2	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	
Cont Baking ½g	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Cont Can (¾g)	8	30⅝	30¼	30½	— ⅜
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	18	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Motors (.15g)	46	6⅜	6¼	6½	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	53	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40 †	90	46⅝	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	4	56⅜	55¾	56⅜	+ ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	177½	177½	177½	
Coty Inc (¼ae)	2	4½	4½	4½	
Crane Co (1e)	17	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Crane cv pf 5 †	100	104¼	104	104	— ½
Cream of Wh (½g)	1	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ⅛e	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Crown C&S ¼e	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	41	41	41	— ⅜
Crown Zellerb (1)	12	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Crown Zel pf 5 †	20	90½	90½	50½	— ½
Crucible Steel (2e)	1	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf (5)	5	79½	79½	79½	+2½
Cuba RR pf †	40	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Cub-Am Sug (¾a)	12	9⅞	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	2	18¼	18	18	— ⅞
Curtis Publishing	131	4¾	4¼	4⅝	+ ½
Curtis Pub pf †	110	74½	73	74½	+ ½
Curtis P pr pf ¾xt	5	93⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	14	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	3	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	4	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Davega Stores ½e	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Daviso Ch .60e	2	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	10	112	112	112	
Decca Records (1)	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	6	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	9	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
Diesel-Wem G ⅜g	1	16	16	16	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	7	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	278	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
Detroit Ed (.60g)	23	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	470	25	23¾	25	+1
Diamond M 1½g	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Diam Mat pf 1½g	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
Diamt Motor ¼ag	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Dist Co-S (h2.22)		29¾	29¾	29¾	— ½
Dixie-Vortex ¼g	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Dixie-Ve-A 2½ †	70	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜g	2	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
Dome Mines h.80g	5	21⅞	21	21	—1
Douglas Airc (5e)	3	69¼	68⅞	69	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	2	142½	141	142½	+1½
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	3	26½	26⅜	26½	
Duhhill Internat	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	12	142¼	140¼	142¼	+ ⅜
du Pont pf (4½)	3	127	126⅝	126⅝	+ ⅜
Duq Light 1pf 5 †	20	119½	119½	119½	
Eastern Air Lines	5	36¼	36	36	— ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Eastman Kodak (5)	3	160½	160	160½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	6	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	3¾	3½	3½	
El Auto-Lite ½g	10	35	34⅝	34¾	— ⅝
Elec Boat (1e)	7	13½	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	8	46½	46	46	+ ⅜
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	50⅞	50	50½	+ ½
El Storage Bat (2)	4	37	36½	37	+ ⅜
El Paso N G .2.40	2	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Emp Pub Service	29	6½	6	6½	— ⅛
Eng P S 5 pf 5 †	24	15	15	15	+1
EngPS5½pf51½t †	90	78½	77	77¼	+1¼
Eng PS2$6 pf b †	350	82½	81	82½	+2
Equit Office Bldg	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Erie Railroad (1e)	5	14	13½	13¾	— ⅜
Erie Railroad ct 1a	46	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
Erie Rail pf A (5)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ¼ag	52	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Evans Products	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	27	27	27	+ ¼
Exchange Buffet	1	1½	1½	1½	
Fairbanks Mor (1)	5	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	9	24½	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ¼g	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	1	27	27	27	
Fed Mot Tr .10e	3	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	11	14½	13¾	14	— ⅜
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	49	48½	49	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ¼ag	9	33½	33¼	33½	— ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	
First Nat Stres 2½	6	36	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅜
Flintkote (¼g)	17	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Florence Stove ½g	4	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Follans Stl pf †	60	39½	39	39½	
Food Fair Stores 1	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Food Mach .35g	3	47	46½	47	+1
Fost W & pf 1¼ †	50	19	19	19	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	1	1644	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Frank Simon pf †	10	52	52	52	—1
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	35	35	35	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ½
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	30	58⅞	58½	58⅞	+ ⅜
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	13	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12½	12½	12½	
Gamewell ½g †	30	23¾	22½	23½	
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	6	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
Gar W Ind pf (½)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛e	3	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	17	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2a)	4	41	40¼	41	— ¼
Gen Baking .30g	9	8⅛	8	8	
Gen Bronze	59	7½	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
GenCablepf3½k †	260	85½	84¾	85½	+ ½
Gen Cigar (1)	2	27½	27½	27½	+1
Gen Cig pf (7) †	40	140	139¾	140	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	58	35¾	35¼	35⅝	— ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	18	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
Gen G&E A	4	2	2	2	
Gen G&El cv pf †	60	100½	98	100½	+3½
Gen Mills (4)	1	88½	88½	88½	— ¾
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	1	133	133	133	+1
Gen Motors ½ag	64	49½	48½	48⅞	— ¼
Gen Out Adv .20e	3	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼a)	4	20	19⅞	20	
Gen Print Ink .10e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Pub Service	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util pf	1	35	35	35	—1½
Gen Ry Signal ¼a	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
Gen Refract (.50g)	3	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Shoe (¼g)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 3k †	90	75½	74½	75	+ ¾
Gen Time Inst	5	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
Gillette S R .45e	13	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf 5	7	71½	71	71½	+ ½
Gimbel Bros	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Glidden Co (.30e)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	46	46	46	— ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	1	¾	¾	¾	
Goebel Brew (.20)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Goodrich(BF) 14a	35	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	7	55	54⅜	55	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R 14a	34	14½	13⅝	14	— ¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	95½	95½	95½	
Gotham Hosiery 4a	41	7⅜	6½	7¼	+ ⅛

Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,391,530
1943 volume to date 101,450,071
1942 volume to date 33,195,519

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Graham-Paige Mot	21	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Granby C Min .50	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
Grand Union	3	13	13	13	
Granite C Bd .35e	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2a)	84	28¾	28	28¼	— ⅛
Gt West Sug (1g)	1	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
Gt W S ug pf 7 †	1	147¼	147	147	— ½
Green (H L) 2a	3	41	40¼	41	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp (1)	15	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	5	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ¼
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	50	105	105	105	
Grun Air Ia 1¼ba	9	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	18	3½	3½	3¾	
Guantan Sug pf	220	124½	122½	124½	+2½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	54	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	3	37¾	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Hack Water (1¼)	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
Hall Printing (1)	5	15¾	15½	15¾	
Harb-Walker ¼ag	4	17	16½	16¾	— ¼
Hayes Indust .15g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Hayes Mfg	6	2½	2½	2½	
Hazel-At St (3)

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Nelson Names New Civilian Supply Head

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Legislation to set up a powerful and independent boss of civilian supply headed toward a Senate test with newly acquired labor support today, while opposition developed from War Production Board quarters with announcement of a new appointee to take over just that task.

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson announced Arthur D. Whiteside, president of Dun & Bradstreet, financial reporting firm, would succeed Joseph L. Weiner as vice-chairman in charge of civilian supply.

Mr. Weiner has supported the pending legislation to divorce the civilian supply problem from WPB. Mr. Nelson has strongly opposed it.

Closing a month of public hearings that brought both praise and condemnation for the bill from high government officials, the Senate Banking Committee commenced consideration of the measure with sponsors predicting a favorable report.

C. I. O. Backing

Both Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, a committee member, and Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Conn., author of the proposal, expressed belief that backing given by the Congress of Industrial Organizations for creation of a civilian supply administration strengthened likelihood that the bill would be sent to the Senate floor.

Neither the American Federation of Labor nor other labor organizations aside from the C. I. O. have expressed official opinion of the bill, but Senator Maloney said he expected their views might be disclosed before the committee acts.

Meantime, some committee members said general terms in the bill probably will be eliminated and other revisions made to prevent the proposed agency from obtaining too broad powers.

Mr. Taft said he will seek elimination of a section of the bill which forbids other federal agencies from acting on "any function" assigned to the supply director without obtaining his approval.

The principle aim of the bill—to create a boss of civilian supply with authority over manpower, rationing, distributing and producing materials—drew protests from Mr. Nelson and War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt that it would put brankes on the military program and hinder the war effort.

Present Setup Inadequate

Supporters of the measure, however, maintained that "keeping the civilian population healthy and functioning" is essential to successful prosecution of the war. The present setup, with the Office of Civilian Supply a part of WPB, is inadequate for the task, they declared.

Mr. Nelson indirectly took cognizance of such criticism at the press conference in which Mr. Whiteside's appointment was announced when he said that every effort would be made to provide a sound civilian economy. He remarked that he did not believe there had been adequate scheduling in the past, but added that for the duration civilians can expect to get only the things that are "absolutely essential."

Some committee members reported that Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes favors the bill, which provides that he would have the final word in disputes over materials between the supply director and other agencies.

The C. I. O. support, expressed by J. Raymond Walsh, the organization's research director, in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, was heard yesterday together with a warning from Walter D. Fuller, Chairman of the Executive Committe of the National Association of Manufacturers that the bill would lead "to the complete elimination of free enterprise" both in war and civilian production.

Excess Reserves Rise $18,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable reserves of Federal Reserve member banks increased $180,000,000 the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported, and stood at $2,160,000,000 on April 14.

During the week the banks increased their holdings of Government securities by $156,000,000 of which $8,000,000 was in bonds.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
900	Aero Sup B (.10g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Ainsworth (¼e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Air Investors	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
12300	Aire Access (⅛e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Air-Way Elec (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
900	Alum Ltd (1½a)	113½	112	113½
100	Alum Co Am (1g)	123⅝	123⅛	123⅛
1150	Alum Co Am pf (4)	111⅝	110½	110½
100	Am Beverages	20¼	20¼	20¼
50	Am Book (⅝g)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
100	Am Capital A	1	1	1
200	Am CP&LA (⅝g)	33⅛	31⅛	31⅛
100	A CP&LA new (.34g)	31	31	31
1300	Am Cit Pr&LS	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1600	Am Cyan B (.60)	37¼	36⅞	37¼
1600	Am & Fgn P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
250	Am Fr&Hoe(⅛g)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1150	Am Gas&El (1.60)	24⅝	24½	24⅝
25	Am Gen pf(3¾)	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
100	Am Gen (.15g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Am Gen 42 pf (2)	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
500	Am Laun Mch (⅝g)	25⅞	25	25
700	Am L&T (1.20)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
50	Am Mfg (⅝g)	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
3100	Am Marsh (10)	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Am Pot & Ch (11⅛e)	80½	80½	80½
1800	Am Republics (.35e)	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
100	Am Seal-Kap (.15g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
6300	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Am Superpow pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
900	Am Thread pf (¾)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Am Writ Pap	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Anch Post F (.15g)	3	2⅞	3
100	Ang-Wupp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1600	Ark Nat Gas	3	2⅞	3
900	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅞	2⅞	3
1100	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
500	Aro Equip	13⅞	13¼	13⅞
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6	6	6
100	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Atl Coast Fish (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
900	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Automat Prod	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Babcock&Wil (1¼e)	22	22	22
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	34½	35	35
1000	Baldwin Loco war	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
400	Barium Stn Sti	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200	Basic Refract (.10g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Beau Brum'l (.10g)	4½	4½	4½
1700	Beech Aire (1e)	13¼	12⅞	13
100	Bellanca Aire	4	4	4
25	Blauner's (.40GQ)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Bliss (E W) (2)	15	15	15
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	43	43	43
100	Bowm-Biltt H 1 pf	7½	7½	7½
1200	Bowm-Biltt H 2 pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2100	Brazil Trac Lt&P (.4g)	20¼	19⅞	20¼
100	Breeze orp (1½e)	10	10	10
600	Brewst Aero	6	5⅝	6
200	Brillo Mfg (.45g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Br-Am Oil (2d)	17¾	17¾	17¾
2000	Brown-F Dist	14½	15⅛	16
40	BrownDist pf (1k)	102½	101	102½
200	Brown Rubber	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Buckeye PL(.20g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1200	Buf N&EP pf	15⅛	14¾	15⅛
100	Buf N&EP $pf	93	91¾	93
300	Bunk Hill&S(1)	12½	12¾	12¾
100	Burry Biscuit	2½	2½	2½
2700	Cal El Pow	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝
900	Callite Tung(.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Can Marconi(.04g)	2	2	2
100	Carrier Corp	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1000	Cen Ariz Lt	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	8	8	8
130	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	91½	91	91½
200	Cessna Aire (1e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Cher-Burrell (.20g)	11½	11½	11½
100	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Childs pf	17	15½	15½
900	Cities Service	9⅛	8½	8½
500	Cit Svc pf	77	76⅝	76⅝
100	Cit Svc pf B	7	7	7
200	City Auto Stpg (.60)	7½	7	7½
500	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
125	Cleve El Illum (½g)	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
100	Cleve Tract (⅝g)	12½	12⅜	12⅜
100	ColonDevel cvpf(8%)	5	5	5
100	Colonial Airl	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Colo Fuel&Ir war	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Colts PF Arm (¾g)	53½	53½	53½
370	Colum G&E pf (5)	43	41½	43
100	Comm P Svc(1.80)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
50	CompoShMvic(.15g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4	4	4
400	Cons G&E Bal (2.00)	61½	61	61
30	ConG&E Bal pfC(4)	107	107	107
100	Cons Gas Ut	3¾	3¾	3¾
250	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	40	39¼	39½
200	Cons Ret Strs (½g)	8	8	8
300	Cons Sti Corp (¼g)	8⅝	8¼	8¼
400	Cont Roll & Sti (⅛g)	13⅜	13	13
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	13½	13⅜	13½
50	Cor&Rey pf (4½k)	85	85	85
800	Cosden Petro	2	1⅞	2
200	Cosden Petro pf	17	17	17
1300	Creole Pet (⅛a)	20⅞	20½	20⅞
500	CWLiquid	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
800	Crowley Milner	3¼	3	3¼
500	Crown C Pet	3⅝	3½	3⅝
2100	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
200	Darby Pet	14¾	14¾	14⅝
100	Dayton Rub (1)	15½	15½	15½
20	Dayton Rub A (2)	32	32	32
900	Derby Oil	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
10	Derby Oil pf (2k)	70	70	70
200	DetMichStove	3½	3½	3½
100	DivcoTwin Trk (⅛e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Dobeckmun (¼g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Draper Corp (3)	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
200	Durh Hos B (.10g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Duro-Test (.05g)	2	2	2
800	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	10	9¾	10
100	East Gas&F	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
175	East G&E 6 pf(1½k)	33¾	32	32
100	East Sta pf B	17⅜	17½	17½
100	Easy Wash MB(⅛e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10900	El Bond & Sh (.80)	5½	5¼	5⅝
1800	ElBond&S pf(6)	67	66	66
500	El Bo&Sh $5 pf(5)	61¼	60¾	60¾
50	El P&L 2 pf A	20½	20½	20½
125	Elgin Nat Wat	27⅝	27¼	27¼
700	Emerson Elec	8	7¾	7¾
1300	Equity Corp	1¼	1⅛	1¼
525	EquityCrp$3pf	31¼	29¾	31
400	Esquire Inc	3⅞	3¾	3¾
300	Fairchild Av (1e)	10¼	10	10
1300	Fairchild En & Air	2½	2½	2½
100	Fansteel Brem (.40)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Fansteel Met (¼e)	17½	17¼	17½
300	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
150	Fla P & L $7 pf	85½	85	85
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Fuller (G A) (2e)	13¼	13	13½
50	Gen Finan pf A (½)	7¼	7⅛	7¼
50	Gen G&E pf B	97	97	97
50	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	103½	103½	103½
2100	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	16¾	16¼	16⅝
50	Godchaux SugA (2g)	38¼	38¼	38¼
200	Godchaux Sug B	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Godchaux $ pf (7)	98	98	98
400	Goldfield cn	5-32	5-32	5-32
75	Gorh Inc pf (2e)	48½	48	48½
100	Gray Mfg	5	5	5
25	Gt Atl & P nv (1¾g)	79	79	79
700	Gulf Oil (1)	44	43¾	44
100	Hall Lamp (.30e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Hazeltine (½g)	28¾	26¾	26¾
200	Hecla Min (¼g)	7	7	7
50	Helena Rub R (1)	11	11	11
100	Heller (W. E.) (.40a)	9	9	9
200	Heyden Chem	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	10	10	10
60	Hormel & Co (2)	32½	31½	32½
25	Horn&Hard (1.60)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
800	Humble Oil (½g)	77¾	77	77¾
400	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	4¾	4⅞	4¾
150	Huyler's pf (1k)	14½	14½	14½
500	Il Iowa Pow	2¾	2½	2¾
1000	Il Iowa Pow div ct	6⅞	6¾	6¾
200	Il Iowa Pw pf (⅝k)	34¾	34¾	34¾
350	Ill Zinc (.65g)	15¾	15	15¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10	Ind Svc 6 pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
425	Indus Finan pf	21	21	21
200	Ins Co NAm(2½)	75¾	75¼	75¼
200	Int Hyd-El pf	7	7	7
900	Int Petrol (.90i)	16½	15⅞	15⅞
100	Int S Raz B	¾	¾	¾
100	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	42	42	42
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Ital Superpow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Jacobs (F L)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
25	JerCP&L$½pf(5½)	76¼	76¼	76¼
20	JerCP&L 7 pf (7)	97	96½	96½
400	Ken-Rad T&LA(⅝e)	13½	13	13
1000	Kingston Prod(.10)	3½	3	3

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Knott Corp (.30e)	7½	7½	7½
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	96	96	96
100	Krueger Brew (.30g)	5	5	5
100	Lack RR NJ	30¼	30¼	30¼
1300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	Lakey Fdy &M (.10e)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
2700	Lehigh C&N (.05e)	8	7½	7⅝
100	Leonard Oil-Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Line Material (⅛e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
400	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	9⅛	9	9
$800	Long Is Ltg	1	1	1
300	Long & L pf	37½	37	37½

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
725	Long Is L pf B	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛
1400	Louis L&N (.10G)	7⅛	7	7⅛
50	Lynch Corp (1)	26½	26½	26½
100	Mangel Stor	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Marion St Mtry	3	3	3
100	Mass Util Assc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	McCord Rad B	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Memph P L&L (.15e)	3	3	3
100	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Mercantile Stores (.30e)	16⅛	16	16⅛
100	Mid St. P Bvse	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1700	Mid West Corp(.35e)	8½	8½	8½
75	Midvale (.50g)	31¼	31	31
200	Midwest Oil (.50)	9⅝	9¾	9¾
150	Minn Min & M(.20g)	84	84	84
400	Molybdenum (½g)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
100	Monarch M T (½g)	19½	19½	19½
700	Mt City Cop (.15g)	3¾	3¼	3¼
200	Mount Prosp (.60)	8¾	8¼	8¼
100	Mur Ox Mfg(.50g)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
400	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Nat City Lines (1a)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Nat Cont (1)	10¾	10¾	10¾
1100	Nat Fuel G (1)	11	10⅞	10⅞
100	Nat Pwr&Lt pf (6)	97	97	97
100	Nat Tunn&Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾
1300	Nat Un Rad	3	2⅞	3
200	NEPA 6% pf (2k)	42½	41	41
100	N H Clock	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	New Idea Inc(.60)	17¼	17¼	17¼
300	N J Zinc (.75g)	64¾	64¾	64¾
100	N Mex&Ariz Ld	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	100¾	100¾	100¾
30	NYStaEdCp(.5.10)	107	107	107
50	NY Wat Svc pf	48	47	48
18100	Niag Hud Pow	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	Niag Stud 1 pf	70	70	70
8000	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
300	Nip singMnf(h.10e)	1½	1	1
7000	Nor Am Lt&Pw	⅛	⅛	⅛
30	Nor Am L&P pf	84	84	84
300	Nor Am Ut Sec	1	1	1
300	Nor Ind Pow A	9¾	9¾	9¾
3300	Novadel-Ag (4)	21¾	21¾	21¾
150	Ogden Corp	4	4	4
100	Ohio Brass B	21	20½	20½
30	Ohio Ed pf (6)	95½	95½	95½
400	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	113	113	113
10	Ohio Pub Sv 7 pf A(7)	111½	111½	111½
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	20	20	20
50	Okla N G cvpf(6½)	113¾	113¼	113¼
100	Oliv Unit Fds B (.6e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Omar Inc (½e)	5	5	5
100	Pac Gas & pf (1½)	32½	32½	32½
40	Pac Ltg pf (5)	106	106	106
1400	Pantepec Oil Ven	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
300	Parkersb M&R (.4g)	16¾	16	16¾
50	Pat Plym Mills (.4g)	35	35	35
50	Penn Tel (2)	31¾	31¾	31¾
1100	Pa-Cent Airl	12½	12½	12½
100	Pa Gas&El A	1	1	1
60	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	94	94	94
200	PaW&Pow (4)	96½	96½	96¼
50	Pepperell (10)	112¾	112¾	112¾
200	Pharis Tire (.30e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Phila El Pow pf (2)	32½	32½	32½
1800	Phoenix Sec	18¼	17⅞	18
100	Phoen Sec pf (3)	52	51⅞	51⅞
200	Pierce Govern (.20e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1400	Pioneer Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Pitney-Bowes	7¾	7½	7¾
100	Pleas V Wine	3½	3½	3½
4600	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1	1	1
900	Potrero Sugar	9	8¾	8¾
300	Powdr Alex	6½	6⅝	6½
200	Premier Gld (h.06)	⅛	⅛	⅛
125	Pug Sd P&Lt$pf	111	111	111
100	Pug Sdo P & L $6 pf	84	84	84
100	Pug Sd P & T (1 e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
5200	RkO opt war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Raym Conc (1a)	18	17¾	18
200	Raytheon Mfg	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
600	Red Bank Oil	¾	¾	¾
100	Reed Roll Bit	23½	23½	23½
200	Reiter-Frost	⅛	⅛	⅛
1500	Republic Avia	4½	4¼	4¼
300	Rheem Mfg (1)	11½	11	11½
100	Rice Stix 1st Gds	8¾	8¾	8¾
1700	Richmond Rad	3½	3½	3½
20	Roch G&E pf D (6)	99	99	99
100	Rome Cable (.60)	10	10	10
400	Root Pet	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
100	Royal Type (1½g)	58½	58½	58½
25	Royalties Oil	22	22	22
700	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	St Regis Pap	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
35	St Regis P pf(3½k)	130	130	130
2800	Salt Dome Oil	6	5⅞	5⅞
100	Schiff Co	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
170	Scran-SBW pf	46	45½	45½
400	Scullin Sti (2)	11½	11¼	11¼
300	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Selected Ind cv	8	8	8
100	Sel Ind pr pf (6½)	84½	84½	84½
300	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	90½	90½	90½
40	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	114	114	114
200	Solar Aire (.20e)	3½	3¼	3¼
100	Solotone (.06g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Soss Mfg	4	4⅛	4⅛
300	So Coast	3½	3½	3½
50	S W Penn P L(⅛g)	30½	30½	30½
100	So Cal Ed pf (.6e)	41¼	41¼	41¼
300	So C Ed B pf (1½)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
100	So C Ed C pf (1⅝)	29½	29½	29½
100	So Phosphate (.10g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Sou Pipe Lt(.30g)	9	8¾	9
100	South Royal (.40)	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Spalding 1 pf (2)	25	25	25
300	Span & Gen reg	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	StandCap&S(¼e)	4½	4½	4½
50	tand C&S pf(1.60)	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	St Oil Ky(1)	16	16	16
400	St Pow&Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Std Bld Equip(3)	34	34	34
300	Starrett Corp vtc	¾	¾	¾
100	Steri Brew(.30e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Stetson (JB)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	SullivanMach(¾g)	17½	17½	17½
2800	SunrayOil(.10e)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
400	Taggart	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2700	Technicolor	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Tilo Roof (.10g)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
300	Tishman Realty	1	1	1
800	Tob Prod Exp	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Trans-Lux	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Transwest Oil (.30e)	9½	9¾	9¾
500	Tri-Cont war	¾	¾	¾
100	Tubize Chat	8½	8½	8½
150	Tubize Chat A (.3g)	56½	55	55
100	Udylite Corp (.50e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Unexcelsior Mfg (½)	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
100	Union G Can	6	6	6
300	Unit Aire Pr	9¾	9½	9½
8500	Unit Cig-Wh Stra	1¼	1¼	1¼
1300	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Unit Elastic (.35G)	14	14	14
2700	Unit Gas	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Unit Gas pf (2¾)	120¾	120½	120½
1100	Unit Lt &Pow A	⅛	7-16	⅛
2000	Unit Lt & P pf	41¾	41½	41¾
50	US L & Rec pf (1k)	70	70	70
200	US Lines pf (.70)	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	US Radiator	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1000	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Unit W Fap (.10e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
700	Univ Corp vtc	17¾	17	17¾
100	Univ Cooler B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Uth P&L pf pf (3½k)	84½	84½	84½
50	Util Eqit pr (2½e)	65	65	65
300	Valspar Corp	1½	1½	1½
100	Venezuel Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Virg Pub Svc pf	57	57	57
2900	WTexU $6 pf (6)	3	4⅞	5
2300	WVa C&C (½e)	5	4⅞	5
100	Wichita R Oil	6	6	6
900	Wr Harg (h.40)	3¾	3½	3½

Total stock sales today (estimated) 260,000 shares. Year ago 65,575 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
11	Am P&L 6s 2016	101¼	101⅛	101¼
2	Appal El Pow 3½s 70	107½	107½	107½
8	Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
64	As Elec 4½s 53	85½	84¾	85
51	As G&E 5s 50	23¾	22	22
10	As G&E 5½s 57	22½	22½	22½
42	As G&E 5s 58	22½	22	22
10	As G&E 4½s 49	23½	23	23
2	Baldw L 6s 50	116¾	116¾	116¾
6	Bell T Can 5s 60C	119	119	119
1	Birm El 4½s 68	104½	104½	104½
13	Can Nor P 5s 53	97½	96¾	97½
1	Can St El 5½s 54	35½	35½	35½
19	Can St El 5s 43	35¾	35	35
12	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	51	50¾	50¾
3	Cin St Ry 5s 52B	104½	104½	104½
2	Cities Ser 5s 66	96	96	96
6	Cities Ser 5s 58	91¾	91½	91½
15	Cities Ser 5s 50	90	89¾	89⅞
11	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	90¾	90½	90½
1	Con GEL Ba 3½s 71	110	110	110
24	Cont G&E 5s 58A	91¼	91	91¼
14	East G&F 4s 56A	87	86½	86⅞
1	Elec P&L 5s 2030	95	95	95
4	Fed Water 5½s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
16	Fla P&L 5s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Fla Pow 4s 66C	107½	107½	107½
2	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	94½	94⅝	94½
38	Glen Ald Coal 4s 66	97½	97	97¼
3	Gobel (A) 4½s 41	97	97	97
1	Great Nor P 5s 56 st	100½	100½	100½
1	Hyrrade Pd 6s 49A	94	94	94
1	Idaho Pok23¾s 47	110¾	110¾	110¾
4	Ill P&L 5s 56C	103½	103⅝	103⅝
1	Ill P&L 5½s 57	99½	99½	99½
4	Ill P&L 6s 53	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Ill P&L 5½s 54B	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	Ind Svc 5s 56	83¾	83½	83½
5	Ind Svc 4s 63A	83½	83½	83½
4	Inters Pow 6s 52	47	46¼	46¼
6	Ia P&L 4½s 58A	107½	107½	107½
11	Inters Pow 5s 57	80¾	80	80¾
4	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Los P&L 5s 57	109	109	109
1	McCord R 6s 48 st	95	95	95
3	Midland Val 5s '43	88	87½	88
1	Minn P&L 4½s '78	105¾	105¾	105¾

City Series Opens at Braves Field

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Weather permitting, the well-chilled Braves and Red Sox open their annual City Series tomorrow at Braves Field in Allston. For the benefit of those who may have tuned in late, it is the first of four games, numbers 2, 3 and 4 of which will be played at Fenway Park Sunday and Monday. The double-header is Monday, a holiday for some people.

The Saturday single at Braves starts at 2:30, according to the latest information. The Sunday Fenway date will be delayed until 3:30, thereby giving the customers an opportunity to watch the B. A. A. marathon before going to the ball park. The Braves inaugurate the regular 1943 season here with the Phillies next Wednesday.

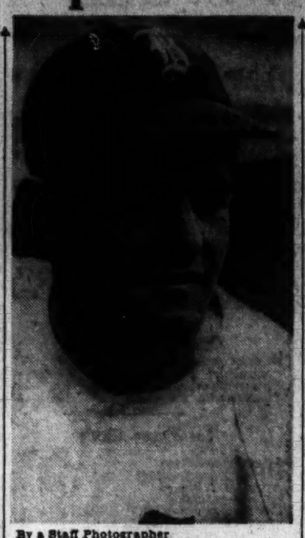
Javery Starts

Both Joe Cronin of the Red Sox and Casey Stengel of the Braves selected tomorrow's pitchers with eyes on next week's openers. Al Javery starts for the local Nationa Leaguers; Tex Hughson for the Sox. How far either will go depends on the condition of the weather and the treatment they are getting from the opposition. Stengel says that Nate Andrews, one of his newcomers, will start Sunday. Cronin has not said who will be his man.

The nomination of Andrews, incidentally, is interesting. It may mean that the big right-handed Syracuse graduate has moved ahead of Jim Tobin on the Braves' staff and will follow Javery, at least for a while. Scribes following the club are calling Andrews a certain winner in the National League. The Braves picked him up in the Eddie Miller deal.

Ross Must Hit

As the regular campaign approaches it becomes increasingly apparent that the Braves will lean



By a Staff Photographer
Al Javery

heavily on a couple of holdovers in the weesk ahead. Stengel, to win occasionally, will have to benefit from Chet Ross's hitting and Whitey Wietelmann's shortstopping.

The Ross case is well known in the vicinity of Braves Field. A rookie sensation in 1940, Chet was no help at all in '41 and '42, hampered by a spring training ankle injury of early '41.

But in 1940 he proved to the world that he could hit. When he swung on a ball, it did something. He had the wrist action and timing which planted dynamite under a pellet, and when he met it, it suddenly became alive. A potent Ross bat this season is vital to the Boston attack. The spring campaign to date suggests Chet can do it. It will be interesting to watch him against Hughson and other Sox pitchers.

Follows Miller

Wietelmann, as they say in the dugout, is on the spot. He follows a capable and popular figure into the Braves' family, Eddie Miller was a favorite here and, on top of that, a great shortstop.

But, Wietelmann could be a great shortstop as well. Certainly no ball player on the Braves . . . or in the National League . . . can outhustle Whitey, and few have more love for the game. Too, he is a team player, with little or no regard for personal averages. In this respect, at least, he has something on Miller.

Wietelmann's chief trouble, of course, is a weak bat. For several years he has been struggling to improve himself in the batter's box, with very little success. But he can make plays around shortstop, and may have a better arm than Miller. Here is a hope that fans give Whitey a break in the early games, even if he comes up with a few errors. The Braves couldn't win with Miller; it hasn't yet been proven that they can't win with Wietelmann.

* * *

Cutting down for both the Red Sox and Braves will not be difficult. The Sox have 27 men, two over the limit, while the Braves have only 26.

* * *

Cronin promises to use all three rookie outfielders in the City Series. Jim Tabor, Al Simmons and Pete Fox will probably take it easy. Joe wants them ready for next Wednesday.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

One Ball Player's Opinion

"All right," said the ball player in the dugout at Fenway Park, "I'll tell you what I think of this spring training in the North, and you can quote me."

The newspaperman fumbled for his notebook; made certain that his pencil had a point.

"Sure, you can quote me," the ball player went on. "But don't use my name. Do you want them to toss me clear out of this league?"

No, the newspaperman saw no need of that, although he could see a good story slipping through his fingers, After all, people are wondering just how good this wartime training plan is working out. It is the big news of the month.

Not In Shape

"Yes, it's big news," the player continued. "And I want to predict that it'll be bigger news. Do you know why? Because it isn't going to be long before everybody finds out that there isn't a ball club in the big leagues in shape to play ball. Why do you think there have been so many errors in these exhibition games? Not because we don't know how to handle the ball, nor because we think it's hot. It's because we don't dare try to make the plays, until we know we're in shape."

The ball player paused to let his words sink in and the newspaperman gingerly fingered his pencil.

"One of you fellows wrote the other day that the flock of errors are a hint to the brand of ball fans can expect this season," the player went on. "Guess again, pal. Why, even the Yankees are making errors . . . fellows like Gordon and Dickey. When they get in shape . . . if they ever do . . . it'll be a different story.

Miss Games

"You can get a certain amount of conditioning in a heated cage," the man in the dugout said, warming to his subject. "There isn't any wind and the ground is always solid and dry. You can throw and run and take your 'cuts' in batting practice. But there's nothing like playing ball to get yourself in shape to play ball. Ask anybody who makes a living in the game. And that's what we have missed most of all this spring—those games, day after day."

It was suggested at this point that several managers had praised the fine condition of their players, achieved through this northern training.

The ball player gave the newspaperman a quick look through squinted eyes. "You don't really believe that, now do you?" he asked. "No, and neither do the managers who said it. Anyhow, not even they can tell what sort of shape their ball players are in until they've seen them under pressure, after the season opens. That's when you can tell."

Will Return

Then the fellow in the dugout, who sat pounding a bat against an iron rail, thought that the clubs would return to the South and Far West for training the next peacetime spring?

"Absolutely," was the prompt answer, punctuated with the crash of the bat on the floor of the dugout. "No doubt about it. But nobody wants to admit it at this time. It would be bad publicity . . . a loss of face for the big leagues."

A new arrival on the scene wanted to talk about the pennant races, but the man who had the floor refused to budge.

"The club in the best condition will be the club to take the lead the first month," he went on. "The team that can get that extra something on the ball, or take that extra base, is going to be hard to shake, no matter who's pitching or hitting for it. Condition is important. The Cubs, for instance, went 18 straight days out of doors without interruption from the weather. They should get off to a good start. Excuse me, it's my turn to hit."

Wings Plan Team Of Veterans And Youths Next Year

DETROIT, April 16 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings last night staged a victory banquet to celebrate their winning of the Stanley Cup, hockey's highest prize, for the third time in nine years.

Owner James Norris, Manager Jack Adams, and Coach Ebbie Goodfellow were the principal speakers at the dinner, which was attended by more than 80 invited guests. Adams said that although the Wings will lose most of their players to the armed forces this summer, Detroit is planning a team in 1944 composed of 16 and 17-year-old boys and veterans not inducted into the Army.

Goodfellow, a member of the other Detroit Stanley Cup teams in 1936 and 1937, said that in his opinion the current red Wing squad was superior.

Three members of the Wings championship squad—Capt. Sid Abel, Harry Watson, and Jack Stewart—disclosed they were sworn into the Royal Canadian Air Force at Montreal Tuesday. They were given a month's furlough before reporting at the LaChine Manning Depot outside Montreal.

Heinicke Enters B. A. A. Marathon Run Next Sunday

Don Heinicke of Baltimore, a consistent performer ever since 1939, yesterday sent in his entry for the 47th annual B. A. A. Marathon, to be contested this Sunday over the famous Hopkinton-to-Boston course.

The Baltimore plodder, one of the heavier men in the game, came in fourth last year, third in 1941, third in 1940, and second in 1939. He reports he is tired of the downward trend in his record and intends to do something about it along about 2:30 Sunday afternoon, when the winner is due to cross the finish line on Exeter Street.

Along with Heinicke's entry came one from Lloyd Evans of Montreal and another from Fred McGlone, present National A. A. U. Marathon champion. These three entries were part of a group of 24 which lifted the total number to 109.

Duck Pin High

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Friends of Fred Debarge and Bert Gay believed that the pair had broken the national duck pin doubles bowling mark with a score of 807 in the annual Vermont Duck Pin Congress tournament.

Debarge rolled 124, 125 and 154 for a 403 total, while Gay scored 128, 133 and 143 in his three stfings to make 404 pins fall.

The 1942 National DBC record book lists the national championship set record at 793.

Woodland to Open

Woodland Golf Club in Auburndale will open its 44th season tomorrow, with high hopes for a big turnout over the three-day week end. A new manager has been engaged in William R. Fairweather, who replaces Arthur Wedgeworth, the club pro. No new pro has been engaged yet. Greenskeeper Bud Hayden reports the course in good condition for this time of the year.

B. U., Brown Tie

A 16-run rally in the last three innings enabled Boston University to overcome a 15-run deficit and tie Brown in baseball at Nickerson Field, Riverside, yesterday. The Bruins added a marker in the sixth inning of the seven-frame contest.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press
Results April 15

Washington (A) 1, Philadelphia (N) 1 (tie).
Pittsburgh (N) 5, Detroit (A) 1.
St. Louis (A) 6, St. Louis (N) 5.
Brooklyn (N) 4, Montreal (IL) 3.
Boston (N) vs. Philadelphia (A) cancelled.
Cincinnati (N) vs. Cleveland (A) cancelled.
New York (A) vs. New York (N), cancelled.
Boston (A) vs. Harvard, postponed.

Rapid Red Bird —By Pap'

Buster
ADAMS
—THE LOVE NEW FACE TO BREAK INTO THE CARDINALS' OUTFIELD
JUST LIKE TERRY MOORE, BUD
BUSTER IS A REAL SPEED-BOY
—JUST THE TYPE TO FIT INTO THE CARDS' STYLE OF PLAY
IT'S THE EXTRA BASE HIT THAT COUNTS
LAST SEASON HE HIT .300 AND BATTED IN 107 RUNS FOR SACRAMENTO, THE CARDINALS' FARM TEAM PILOTED BY PEPPER MARTIN
PAP'
AP Features

Manager Billy Southworth isn't looking for a player to fill Terry Moore's shoes in centerfield. He's merely trying to find a capable center fielder to fill in Moore's old berth. Players of Terry Moore's stamp come along once in a manager's lifetime. Centerfield is the one spot where the Cardinals are likely to open up with a new face. Buster Adams, a speedy fly-chaser from Sacramento, seems to be favored for the post.

Adams is the type of player Southworth wants for the job. Fleet-footed and a capable fielder, Adams has only to establish that he can hit big-league pitching to win a regular berth. Last season he batted .309 in 178 games. He drove 107 runs over the plate and tied for the Pacific Coast League two-bagger title with Kerm Lewis.

Adams started out as an infielder, but was shifted to the outfield where his speed could be utilized. He is 26 years old and has had enough seasoning to be ready for the big show. Playing between Stan Musial in left field and Harry Walker in right, Adams will be flanked by experienced outfielders who should help him get his bearings in a hurry.

Stahl Trying to Find Place For Hitter Ned Fitzgibbons

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Floyd Stahl, the little Mr. Big of the Harvard coaching staff, believes he has a good professional baseball prospect in Ned Fitzgibbons of Whitman, but he is not at all sure just where to play him.

It might seem like a simple thing to find a place for a boy who batted .333 in the Ivy League and over .400 including all games last year, but Floyd is not finding it so. The former Milton Academy youngster's fielding has not measured up to his hitting, with the result that his spot on the team is still a question mark.

Behind the Plate

As the Crimson moved into Fenway Park today to play the Red Sox for the first time since 1916, Fitzgibbons was behind the plate, his second appearance of the season with the mask and big mitt. Last Tuesday he caught the Crimson to its 4-1 victory over Andover, after having missed the 4-5 loss to Boston University because of illness.

Both when he was at Milton Academy and as a Harvard freshman, Fitzgibbons was an outfielder. He was a big boy even then, however—standing six feet two and weighing 185—and he was not too fast chasing fly balls. When he came up to the varsity last spring, Stahl moved him to first base, where he played fairly satisfactorily all season.

Could Play Better

Floyd, though, is a perfectionist, and was not entirely pleased with Ned's work around the initial sack. He believed the boy could play better ball if the right spot were found for him, and this year he has moved the big fellow to catcher.

Fitzgibbons, Stahl explained, is the type of player who needs to concentrate on the game every minute. If left alone with not too much to do, he does not entirely get into the spirit of the thing. Behind the plate, he believes, Ned will have to concentrate on every pitch, a fact which should improve his all-around play.

If the boy works out at catcher, Floyd thinks his future in pro ball is assured, or would be if there were no war on. "He's got the stuff, there's no question of that," he declared. "We are just trying to bring all of it out."

As Fitzgibbons looked through his mask this afternoon, he saw Capt. Warren (Moe) Berg on the pitcher's mound, Bob Slattery at first, Jack Forte at second, Jay Gleason at short, Jim Gallagher at third, and Brooks Heath, Wally Flynn, and Sherm Clark in the outfield.

Captain Berg is the boy who went 11 innings against Boston University last Saturday, only to be beaten through the timely blows of the Terriers' Dave Barr. He is the leading Crimson moundsman, the others including Bill Reilly—winner over Andover, Jack Farley, Joe Phelan, Bud Mains, and Dick Harding.

All in all—like most of the other college coaches this season—Floyd believes he has the makings of a fair ball club. "It is a green team, for after all, Slattery, Forte, Gallagher, Flynn, and Clark are freshmen. In addition, it is not hitting too well just yet. But most of us are in the same boat, and I think we'll come along all right."

Forte To Be Called

Soon now Stahl expects Forte, younger brother of Don, the Harvard football captain of last fall, to be called to the service, but he has Al Everts, the tennis star, ready to step onto second base. When he leaves, Forte will join many other Harvard boys who would have been available this spring if it were not for world conditions.

The list of those gone includes Bud Waldstein, Bart Harvey, Ducky Drake, Cleo O'Donnell, Bill Fitz, Billy Barnes, Bill Hamilton, and Vinnie Leahy.

This spring Harvard and Yale will not compete in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, but they will face each other in one game at New Haven May 1. The Harvard baseball schedule follows:

April 17—Lincoln Mohawks; 20—Boston University; 21—Brown at Providence; 24—at Northeastern; 27—Boston Coast Guard; 28—at Exeter.
May 1—At Yale; 5—Boston Coast Guard; 8—Northeastern; 11—Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard; 12—Brown.

Art Passarella Heading for Army

CHICAGO, April 16 (AP)—Art Passarella, American League umpire, will report for voluntary induction into the Army today.

Passarella, married but childless, will not report for actual duty for a week and will use that time umpiring the Cub-Sox spring series.

His departure will leave Will Harridge, President of the American League, with a staff of 10 umpires. None, however, is expected to be called into service. All but Ernie Stewart, father of two children, are more than 38 years old.

Texas League

DALLAS, Texas, April 16 (AP)—The suspended Texas Baseball League has sent 43 of its last season's players into the armed forces, a survey showed today. The total is more than a fourth of all the league players.

Fifty-four other 1942 Texas Leaguers are now in other minors and 19 have gone up to the majors. San Antonio's manager Ralph Weingarner is working in a war plant at Wichita, Kan.

Landis Has Optimistic View of '43

CHICAGO, April 16 (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, veteran Commissioner of baseball, leaned back from his littered desk and fixed piercing eyes on his questioner.

"No one knows what will happen to baseball this summer," he said. "It would only be a guess. But I have every hope that we will finish the season, as usual, and that the pennant races, in both leagues, will be exciting."

Landis is an excellent listener, but has no hesitation in expressing his views on almost everything—except baseball. He sits in a high-backed leather chair, behind a desk literally covered with papers, statues of baseball stars, an airplane clock, and various documents piled two or three inches deep. His offices, high in an upper Michigan Boulevard skyscraper, overlook cold, blue Lake Michigan.

Wintered in Chicago

Landis, who usually spends his winter vacations in Bellaire, Fla., and visits the various major league training camps before returning North, spent the winter at home in Chicago in keeping with the times. He likes to discuss the war, which he hopes will be over by next fall.

"I remember talking with a French Army officer at Camp Grant in the spring of 1918. He had just come from the front and was very pessimistic about the situation of the Allies at the time. He led me to believe that we would be in for a long war, possibly 10 years. He thought Germany was prepared to fight on indefinitely. Little did he realize that Germany was starting to crack up internally at that very time."

Training Satisfactory

Landis believes that spring training in the North, above the so-called Landis-Eastman line, proved satisfactory to the players. He said he hadn't received one complaint, either from players or club officials. He laughed about a columnist who recently criticized him because six of the clubs trained in Indiana.

"This man amused me greatly," he chuckled, "by accusing me of forcing so many major league clubs to train in my home State, which as you know, is Indiana."

Landis is pleased so many major league stars—such as Ted Williams, Dom and Joe Di Maggio, Ted Lyons, Bob Feller, Red Ruffing, Johnny Beazley, and a host of others—have entered the service of their country.

"As prominent as they were, they did the wise thing in joining the armed forces as quickly as possible," he commented.

* * *

Luke Sewell, manager of the St. Louis Browns, says picking a pennant winner this season is risky business. Good pitching, even steady pitching, will tell this year, more than any other, he says.

"You'll see from six to eight 20-game winners in each league," Sewell predicts. "Those long ball hitters, those .320 men, have been thinned out. Roy Weatherly, instead of Joe Di Maggio, will be in the Yankee line-up. Joe McCarthy, sitting on the bench will be more concerned than the opposing pitcher."

* * *

Johnny Gottselig, member of the Chicago Black Hawks hockey team for the past 16 years, has signed to manage one of the All-American Girls Softball League teams, which Phil K. Wrigley, gum magnate and owner of the Chicago Cubs, is bank rolling. Each of the six teams must earn $45,000 before Wrigley will have his money back.

Quebec Premier Drafts Law To End Strike in Pulp Mills

QUEBEC, April 16 (AP)—Premier Adelard Godbout told the Provincial Legislature last night that he has legislation drafted to end a 10-day-old strike in three newsprint mills of Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., unless it agrees to a settlement at a conference with Government representatives today.

Some 1,275 workers at Kenogami, Riverbend and Jonquière, in the Lake St. John District north of Quebec, went on strike after asking the company to recognize the National Syndicate Union as their bargaining representative.

They demanded that the company cancel a contract with the American Federation of Labor International Brotherhood of Pulp and Paper Workers. Government conciliators have failed to settle the strike, although the company was reported to have made some concessions.

The walkout occurred when the company dismissed 12 members of the National Syndicate Union, Mr. Godbout said. The company, he declared, told the Government it was difficult to recognize the Syndicate as a bargaining agent because it formerly was called the "Catholic Syndicate" and it was hard to get workers of other faiths to join it.

"The Syndicates now are known as the National Syndicates and apparently their members are in vast majority," Mr. Godbout added.

". . . I am convinced that the company is waging war against all trade unions which are legally constituted in this Province. The Government will support all legally constituted union in the maintenance of their rights."

Mr. Godbout asserted, "We are convinced by the repeated delays of the company that it wants to starve the population of the Lake St. John Area. . . . This House is Sovereign. No member of this House will permit any one to starve the population of any part of this Province.

"There will be legislation tomorrow by which the Government will be authorized by the Legislature to give orders that if the company does not do its duty it will be replaced by others who will."

Glider Takes Off From Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDERMERE, England — A glider adapted with floats under the wing-tips to enable it to take off from the water was successfully flown off from Lake Windermere recently. The necessary initial speed was gained by its being towed by a fast speedboat at about 40 m. p. h.

The machine, Falcon the First, was adapted by Maj. T. Cooper Pattinson, who commands the Windermere Home Guard, and was flown by Flight Lieut. W. W. Wakefield, M. P., who is Director of the Air Training Corps. Both men are veterans in the flying business, Major Pattinson having been the first airman to bomb the Kiel Canal in World War I.

The glider was soon airborne and having cast off its tow it rose to a height of 150 feet and later made a perfectly good landing. As all gliders are dependent on finding upward-rising air currents to keep them flying it may be more difficult to find these over the cool water than over the sun-warmed land. The idea of these pioneers is to try it out under various conditions to test its utility.

Analysts Decide Jefferson's Views Just as Radical Today

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16 — If Thomas Jefferson's ideas could be broadcast round the world today, they would be just as explosive to three-fourths of the inhabitants as they were to the 13 American Colonies in 1776.

This conclusion was reached by 13 analysts of world affairs including Wendell Wilkie, Walter Lippmann, Archibald MacLeish and Dr. Henry Seidel Canby who discussed the application of Jefferson's views to today's problems at a closed session in the Library of Congress during Jefferson celebrations here.

Views expressed at the symposium have only now been released on condition that statements of individual participants be not identified.

Jefferson, who lived in an age of revolution and saw millions swayed by the rule of Napoleon Bonaparte, was an individualist and a foe of tyranny in any form, it was pointed out. But the experts stressed that his views are not enough for an industrialized democratic society, which requires in addition some sort of common aspiration for men in groups and nations.

Weakness in His Armor

"The danger in going to Jefferson for guidance is in going to the letter rather than the spirit of his writings," the experts conclude. "Because he thought in terms of a society in which the farmer was the main element and because he seems to have almost shut his eyes to the industrial revolution which was already starting in his time, we cannot apply directly statements by him about specific problems of his time to very different problems of our time."

Jefferson was great because he believed people could rule themselves better than a few people could rule them, and acted on that thesis, the experts declared. Persons who thought Fascism "had something" will gain new appreciation of the lasting value of Jefferson's ideals of freedom for the individual, as they see how these ideals inspire millions of people in many parts of the world today.

Must Have Personal Aspiration

But in democratic industrial society, in addition to preservation of individual liberties, there must be developed something that gives to men in groups or to men in whole nations some kind of aspiration, something beyond individual liberties, the symposium held.

"How to develop this aspiration and still keep a free democratic society is a main problem in this economic and social world," the participants decided.

Those who sat in at the closed session included, besides Messrs. Willkie, Lippmann, MacLeish and Canby, the following:

Dr. Julian Boyd, Librarian of Princeton University and Historian of the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission; Van Wyck Brooks, critic and historian of American literature; Dr. Gilbert Chinard of Princeton University; Malcolm Cowley of The New Republic; Dr. Howard Mumford Jones of Harvard University; Fiske Kimball, Director of the Philadelphia Museum of Art; Dr. Dumas Malone, Director of Harvard University Press; David Chambers Mearns, Reference Librarian of the Library of Congress and Dr. Allan Nevins of Columbia University.

Free German Group Charts Design for Remolding Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To help prepare the soil for re-educating and redemocratizing postwar Germany was proclaimed one of the chief aims of the Free German Institute of Science and Learning founded here by anti-Nazi German and British natural scientists and steadily increasing its attendance despite the handicap of war conditions.

The tasks the Institute set itself are: to develop the traditions of free research work and teaching; to widen the scope of collaboration among German, British, and American scholars; to establish a special research center for investigating Fascism in all its aspects and implications, studying the means for exposing its fundamental error, and refuting its fallacies; then to enlist the assistance of youth in promoting international understanding on a truly democratic basis.

The courses and study groups under German and British lecturers cover most branches of natural science, particular attention being devoted to bridging the gap of several years in the education of German and Austrian refugee youth. Financial means are mainly derived from tuition fees and donations by the English patrons of the "Freie Deutsche Hochschule." Among the latter such names are to be found as Dr. Julian Huxley, biologist, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Grecologist, Sir John Orr, nutrition expert, and C. E. M. Joad, broadcasting philosopher.

Outstanding among the German scholars are Prof. Max Polanyi, chemist; Prof. Max Born, physicist, then the historian Dr. Frederic Hertz, and the painter Prof. Oskar Kokoschka.

Women Urged to Accept Duty As Hemisphere Co-ordinators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—It is the duty of women to make the Pan-American idea really a part of the feeling of the people of all American countries, in the opinion of Dr. Carlos Davila, formerly President of Chile and onetime Chilean Ambassador to the United States.

Dr. Davila, one of the speakers at the Interhemispheric Conference held under the auspices of the New York Times, the National Council of Women and the Pan-American Women's Association here yesterday, declared that Pan-Americanism should be "written into the family album," and that it could be written there only by women.

Miss Minerva Bernardino, Dominican Republic delegate and Vice-Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, another speaker, offered a five-point program for hemispheric unity. It called for: (1) less talk and more accomplishments: (2) care in the selection of men and women working in official organizations engaged in fostering the good-neighbor policy; (3) to see that these organizations not only engage in strengthening bonds between this country and its neighbors, but enlarge the scope of their activities and foster mutual understanding among all nations in this hemisphere: (4) to acknowledge fully the work of those able women in the United States and Latin America who have become known for their efforts in behalf of just causes, and (5) to start a reciprocal good-will campaign in Latin America toward this country.

Señora Carmen de Lozada, Bolivian delegate to the Inter-American Commission of Women, came out strongly for political, economic, and social institutions to foster education. The United States can promote better results in making for good will in Latin America by influencing other American republics in the fundamentals of democracy than by "just sending experts in the field of education or sanitation," she stressed.

Mrs. F. B. Cutter, President of the Canadian Women's Club, told the meeting that the National Council of Women of Canada had submitted to the Dominion Government Committee a postwar planning program the preamble of which was based on the fifth, sixth, and eighth points of the Atlantic Charter. The plan, she said, favors the whole-hearted participation of Canada in some form of international organization which will recognize the interdependence of nations and the need for development among them of good will and political and economic co-operation.

Among other speakers were Miss Muna Lee, of the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department; Miss Mary N. Winslow, United States delegate on the Inter-American Commission of Women and chief of the Protection and Training Section of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Mrs. Blair Niles, author and explorer; Miss Heliosa Rocha, Technical Assistant to the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, who voiced the hope that all American women would be represented at the peace conference, since "real peace rests upon what women can give in harmony and brotherhood," and Miss Maria Rose Oliver, Argentine writer and editor, who warned against any Anglo-Saxon feeling of racial superiority, declaring that "if the victory of democracy is not going to erase once and for all the notions of racial superiority, then we have the frightful prospect that the next war will be fought along racial lines."

Government Should 'Set the Example,' Says House Report on Draft Deferment

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Saying that government should "set the example" with respect to draft deferments, the House Military Committee yesterday asserted that instead of doing so, Federal agencies had generally followed "a hit-or-miss" policy in hiring men eligible for the draft.

In a report to the House, the Committee recommended that local draft boards throughout the nation review their files "with a view to eliminating all deferments of Government employees not thoroughly justified by supporting evidence."

A one month investigation by a subcommittee, the report continued, disclosed some "disturbing" figures on deferments of Federal employees—figures "indicative of the fact that no clearly defined policy in government has existed since the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1940 whereby women and men over the draft age or men having physical disabilities would be considered first in government hiring."

The Committee reported it had incomplete information showing a total Government personnel, exclusive of field workers, of 2,370,166, of which 1,625,162 are males. Of the total males 840,578 were of draft age.

The Committee did not say how many of the workers had been given occupational deferments, but said many of those deferred had received that status on their own initiative and many others had been deferred by departmental request.

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CAMBRIDGE

Whitman's Candy
Easter draws near. Of course the fine thing to do is take or give a box of Whitman's to your hostess or friend. She will appreciate your thoughtfulness.
Sampler $1.50 per pound
Fairhill $1.10 per pound
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

Especially Fine
EASTER CARDS
and Gifts
J. F. OLSSON COMPANY
43 Brattle Street, opposite Post Office

CONCORD

Many Smart New Dresses for Easter
THE APPAREL SHOP

Easter Millinery
and Accessories for Women, Misses and Children
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main Street Concord, Mass.

EVERETT

MAXWELL, the FLORIST, Inc.
FREDERICK B. MAXWELL, Treas.
FLOWERS for EASTER
April 25th
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
409 Broadway Eve. 3316-3317

BRAUN
Card and Gift Shop
Beautiful Easter Cards for Everybody
LATEST IN NEW JEWELRY
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

helen
For Easter
Bags—2.98 up
Gloves—Fabric 1.00—Leather 2.25
Doeskin—2.25
381 MAIN STREET

Make this store your headquarters for your needs on your Home, Lawn and Garden Supplies.
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main Street Tel. 3970

Lesure
5 Putnam Street Tel. 343

Easter Millinery
A beautiful collection of Hats that you will be happy to wear.
ONLY ONE OF A KIND
Priced $2.50 and up.
SPILLANE MILLINERY
350 MAIN STREET

F. H. Lane Company
Our strongest recommendation for Spring. Kuppenheimer or Clipper Craft Clothes!
Usual Low Ceiling Prices—
A sound investment.
330 MAIN STREET

The Famous London Herb Farm Shop
Toilet Waters, Powders, Soaps, Perfumes
Quintessence Set of Five Toilet Waters
(tax included)
$1.38
Figurines RICE & CO. *Lamps*
F. W. RICE
350 Main Street

Beautiful Spring Shoes
to go with your Easter Outfit at popular prices.
GEORGE BROS.
386 Main Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

Buy
Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
320 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.
Tel. 3000
Quick Friendly Service

For Easter Fashions
See our serviceable selection of long wearing Coats, Suits, and pretty Dresses
WILSON'S

See Us for That
Suit and Topcoat
Then Join the Easter Parade
FARR & WILLARD
Mansion House Block

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 362-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVERHILL (Continued)

CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

PRUDENCE SAYS:
Send your Easter dry cleanables to Individual early. This year the Easter dry cleaning rush will be the largest in history.
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers - - - Dry Cleaners

Top your Easter outfit with a Mallory fur felt hat, $5.50—$6.50.

The MANHATTAN SHOP
1 Merrimack Street

Easter Greetings
Home-Made Ice Cream
Salted Nuts and Candies
PICKARD'S COZY CORNER
20 Winter Street Tel. 2479

HINGHAM

Telegraph orders for Easter should be placed at once.
LOVELL *the Florist*
17 Main Street Hing. 0335

Abundance of
Kemp's Salted Nuts
for Easter
Dykeman Bros. Drug Store
at the Square Tel. Hingham 0360
at the Centre Tel. Hingham 1277

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

Clark's Flower Shop
466 Dwight St. Phone 8058
HOLYOKE, MASS.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE
EVERETT F. SCANNELL, Prop.
SCHNEIDER'S
Jewelers
☆ ☆
314 ESSEX STREET
Lawrence, Mass.

It's Springtime
at
Macartney's
Complete new assortments of quality merchandise as fresh and invigorating as the first breath of spring air.
431-433 Essex Street Telephone 4111

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

SPORT COATS in WOOL or CORDUROY
for Men and Boys
Earlington's SWEATERS
290 MAIN ST. LAWRENCE, MASS.

LEXINGTON

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Martin's for Quality
Covelin, Whitman & Lowney's Chocolates — Toiletries
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0373

Bateman's
1725 Massachusetts Avenue
Easter Finery for ALL
For Mother and Daughter
Slips, Gloves and Hose
For Father and Son
Manhattan Shirts and Ties

LEXINGTON (Continued)

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 Mass. Ave. Lex. 1490-J
Easter Cards, Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Handkerchiefs.
Also Ration Book Holders.

The Remembrance Shop
Will close May 1 because the owner is entering service
Our Unusual Stock Now on Sale at 25% to 75% off.

Happy Easter
from
J. T. CARLSON
Florist
83 East Street Lex. 0589

Hallmark
EASTER CARDS
THE MINUTE SHOPPE
15 WALTHAM ST.

For Easter
Perfumes — Dusting Powders — Toilet Waters—Talcum Powder—Chocolates — Easter Bunnies — Kemp's Mixed Nuts, etc.
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0064

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2340, Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Jewelry
Good Assortment of GLASS, SILVER and CHINA
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
115 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

SCOTTY-KOTE SWEATERS
On Sale at
Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.

Quality Furniture
A. E. O'Neil Co.
MERRIMACK STREET
JUST AROUND THE CORNER FROM CENTRAL STREET

HOME OF EXCLUSIVE "CAMBROOKE" COATS AND SUITS for Women and Misses
The BON MARCHE

Morse & Beals FLORIST
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3673 Wyman's Exchange

G. C. PRINCE & SON, Inc.
108 Merrimack Street
Gifts—Stationery—Toys
Easter Cards and Decorations

Cherry and Webb's
Coats and Suits
Lead the
Easter Fashion Parade
LOWELL, MASS.

EASTER CARDS
for every member of the family
at
DONALDSON'S
75 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.

LYNN

For Easter
Adam and Long Hats, Arrow and Manhattan Shirts, Arrow and Wembly Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts and Braces, Hays Gloves
M. A. ROBERTS MEN'S WEAR
128 Munroe St., Cor. Washington St.

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

LYNN (Continued)

The Best Prescription for Spring . . .
SMART NEW ARROWS
Shirts ● Neckwear ● Shorts
Handkerchiefs
Lonvals
528 Union Street

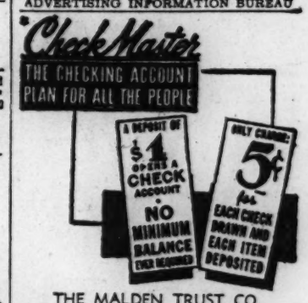
Men's CLIPPER CRAFT
All Wool Easter Suits
$30 and $35
Because we are part of the famous Clipper Craft Plan combining our purchasing power with 671 carefully selected stores coast to coast, you get the economies of planned production and national distribution.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
Lynn, Massachusetts In the Men's Store

Gifts of Jewelry for the Lenten Season
Beautiful Designs—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union cor. Buffum Street

Youth World
Serving the South of Lynn
147 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


Check Master
THE CHECKING ACCOUNT PLAN FOR ALL THE PEOPLE
A DEPOSIT OF $1 OPENS A CHECK ACCOUNT
NO MINIMUM BALANCE EVER REQUIRED
ONLY CHARGE 5¢ for EACH CHECK DRAWN AND EACH ITEM DEPOSITED
THE MALDEN TRUST CO.
MEMBER F. D. I. C. MALDEN, MASS.

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women

Glamorous Spring Styles with Hosiery, Handbags and Gloves to Match
$5 to $6.50
HIGGINS
144 Pleasant Street Malden 1487

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
Our uniform quality will please you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line of curtains and draperies exclusively at our new Malden Location.
Special order work is our specialty

Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

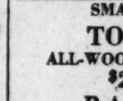
HOFFMAN'S HOSIERY STORE
Malden's Leading Hosiery Store
106 PLEASANT STREET
Hoffman's Hosiery Is the Ideal Easter Gift

GEORGE DOWNIE
Jeweler
28 Pleasant Street Malden

ALBA'S BEAUTY SALON
MALDEN'S NEWEST SHOP
featuring the
NEW COLD WAVE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Next to HARDWICK'S

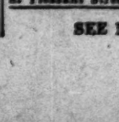
52 Exchange Street Mal. 2235

SMART SPRING
TOPCOATS
ALL-WOOL—ALL SIZES
$24.50 up
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop That's "On the Square"
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN SQUARE

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
FLORIST Geo. H. Pike, Prop.

FLOWERS for EASTER
180 PLEASANT ST. MALDEN 0500

HOUSE OF JACKSON
Fur Storage
88 EXCHANGE ST. HARDWICK BLOCK
CLEANSERS—TAILORS—FURRIERS
Refresh Your Garments for Spring. Every Garment Carefully Checked.
MALDEN'S OLDEST TAILOR Estab. 1899
Delivery Service Mal. 0143

Now in Progress
Joslin's
52nd ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION MONTH

Wilfred Beauty Shoppe

Make your appointments now for your
EASTER PERMANENT and RAP-I-DOL SHAMPOO
82 Pleasant Street Tel. 0660-W

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued from previous page)

CHARGE IT AT KOTZEN'S
BETTER FURNITURE
AT LOWER PRICES
See Our Six-Floor Display of Furniture
Easy Terms, of Course
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
434 MAIN STREET, MALDEN

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 8544 — 384 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 0730
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

MEDFORD FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP
4 Salem Street — Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue, Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 — See us today

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPEAR MILK CO.
Pure Vermont
MAPLE SYRUP
Gallon $3.60
Quart ..... .95
Pint ..... .55
37 Central St. — Wakefield
Crystal 0610

Lady May Shop
Our shop is most attractive with Easter Accessories as Gloves, Hankies, Bags, Jewelry and Underwear.
Also Gifts in lovely Knitting Bags, Fancy Imported Linens and Novelties.
489 Main St. — Mel. 2130-M

BEAN & COLE
Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
Wallpapers and Paints
29 Essex St. — Melrose 2566

Wood's Gift Shop
Lovely Easter Cards
511 Main Street
MELROSE 0862

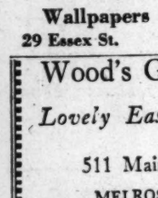
Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 — 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

Follow the Easter Parade
to the
PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main Street — MEL. 2134

ALECK'S
Easter Suits and Topcoats
for Men and Boys
We treat you ☐ all year ○
406 Main St., — Tel. 3532-R

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON — 463 FRANKLIN



'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680
Easter Gifts for Men in the Service
BUY BONDS
PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
817 MAIN STREET — TEL. MEL. 2013-J

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

Cards and Gifts for
EASTER
and All Occasions
With special thought of those in service
COWAN'S GIFT SHOPPE
153 W. Emerson Street — MEL. 1879

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke — Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street — Tel. Mel. 4047

A fresh, smart hat will be an Easter Pleasure

EVELYN NADEAU
491 Main Street — MEL. 3466-M

NEEDHAM

WHETTON'S
ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
0967—0380—0968

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

NEW BEDFORD

—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
Easter Hand Bags
$1.65 — $1.95 — $2.95
$3.95 — $4.95 and up
CUSHING'S
586 Pleasant St., Opp. Library

Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS
LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.
ESTAB. 1905 — DIAL 7-9167

JOSEPH Z. BOUCHER
INSURANCE
Rooms 10-11, Capitol Building
1428 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

Perry
THE FLORIST
POTTED PLANTS AND FLOWERS FOR EASTER
72 Spring St., next west of Y. W. C. A.

M. J. Leahy Co.
572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford
"Smart Apparel For Men"

Family, Patriotic, Religious, Sweetheart, Special Titles and General EASTER CARDS from 5c to $1.00.
HUTCHINSON'S
LA FRANCE
Gifts for Easter
WATCHES—DIAMONDS
REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
UNITED STATES AND CANADA
163 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

Complete Home Furnishings for Over 50 Years
The **HOUSEHOLD**
690 Spring Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Akin-Denison Co.
Established 1850
COAL—PAINT—FUEL
Pleasing New Designs in Wallpaper
206 Union Street

GIFTS for Easter
CASE, *Jeweler*
A. A. SCHULTZ
202 Union Street, Upstairs — New Bedford, Mass.

Where Greater New Bedford Buys Its Food
New Bedford Public Market
Phone 5-7821

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Star Store
NEW BEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS
Everything New for EASTER

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield
Launderers • Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street — Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494, Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street — BIG. 8072

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

FLORENCE RAND HAT SHOPS
433 CENTRE ST., NEWTON
LAS. 0084
Regular and Halfsize Dresses
at 1391 Beacon St., Brookline — Bea. 2002

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
"In the Spring a Woman's Fancy" Blithely Turns to Things to Wear.
DRESSES
SUITS
COATS
SPORTSWEAR
HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR
Style With Quality at Wartime Prices
843 Beacon St., Newton Center — Las. 7400

Richard Hudnut's
Du Barry
COSMETICS
for that
SPRING PICK-UP
Arrow Cosmetics
539 Beacon St. — Las. 6230

NEWTON JUNIORS
Clothes for Children Exclusively
827 Beacon Street — BIG. 9830

NEWTONVILLE

Mandell's
311 Walnut Street
Stetson Hats — Arrow Shirts and Ties—Interwoven Hose—McGregor Sweaters — Sport Coats and Slacks

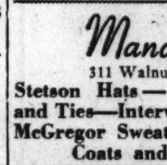
LUMBER
PAINTS
STORM SASH
INSULATION
COMBINATION DOORS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. — BIG. 7907
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 5 P. M.

EASTMAN FLOWER SHOPS
CHOICE
Cut Flowers and Flowering Plants
for EASTER
346 Walnut Street — BIG. 6781

Come and See Shop
318 Walnut St.
Servicemen's Gifts, 50c to $10
Writing and Toilet Kits, Frames and Games
WEDDING GIFTS
China and Linen—Persian Antiques, Borghese Lamps

EMERSON FASHIONS
BERNAT YARNS
All-Ways the Best
Baby Yarn—Sweater Yarns—Service Yarns
Apparel and Accessories for Women and Juniors
280 WALNUT ST., NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

NEWTON—Auburndale



MEMBER F. T. D. A.
EASTER PLANTS and FLOWERS
2008 Commonwealth Ave. — BIG. 1271

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON—Auburndale
(Continued)

LE BARON HARDWARE CO.
Cor. Lexington St. and Commonwealth Av.
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
SEEDS — TOOLS
FERTILIZERS

NEWTON—West Newton

Dorothy Shoppe
BARRON'S
New Spring Apparel
TO BOOST YOUR MORALE

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

CLIFF'S BAND BOX

Clothes are not rationed yet.
But conserve them By having them Cleaned and stored at
168 WALPOLE ST.
Clifford H. Hinton, Prop.
Tel. Nor. 1668

BAKERS
Complete Outfits for Children for Easter

For Family Clothing they like to come to Orent Bros.
ORENT BROS.
662 Washington St., Norwood, Mass.
Est. 1912

RED CROSS
ENNA JETTICK
AIR STEP
Shoes for Women
Stride Rite Shoes for Juniors
BETTER SHOES FOR ALL
REGAN'S Shoe Corner

PITTSFIELD

Select Your Shoes for That EASTER OUTFIT
at
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue — Tel 2-1561

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
289 North Street — Dial 2-3083

EASTER FLOWERS
Beautiful Plants and Cut Flowers
ENGELMANN FLORISTS, Inc.
888 Dalton Ave. — Dial 8044

WENDELL BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Wm. Langley
37 WEST ST. — DIAL 7022

FOLLWELL'S
for Easter Flowers
FOLLWELL GREENHOUSES
805 North St, — Dial 8081

QUINCY

WADSWORTH'S
An old store at a new location
11 GRANITE STREET
Special Showing for EASTER

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston — Presq. 0839

PITTSBURGH
LIVE PAINTS
Distributed by
Wm. Westland & Co.
1555 HANCOCK ST.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Granite 0761. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Be Pretty in Private!
. . . Don't tolerate slips that never did anything for you, even in their youth.

See our shimmering collection of slips by
• SEAMPRUFE
• LAROS
REMICK'S

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square — Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

TALBOT'S
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Everything for EASTER
Quincy Sq. — PRE. 7666

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading — Reading 0599

THORNDIKE'S
Main Street at Haven Street
Easter Footwear
Men's Furnishings

TEL. REA. 0812-M
READING

SOMERVILLE

Stellars
SUITS and TOPCOATS
Latest Styles
Imported and Domestic Fabrics
Custom Made and Ready-to-Wear Clothes for Men and Young Men
Sparrow Building, Davis Square, Somerville

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET — SOM. 0319

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 2 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASTER CARDS and GIFTS
Wells & Wells
240 Worthington St.

Lovely Flowers from CROFT'S
for EASTER
(F. T. D.)
393 Dwight St. — Phone 4-2195

OLEAGA BEAUTY SALON
23 Harrison Avenue
Specializing in Permanent Waving, Hair Cutting
All Branches of Beauty Culture

Buy With Confidence
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 DWIGHT STREET
Columbia Built Bicycles
No Rationing on Tires and Tubes
20x2....$1.25 — 26x2....$1.25
24x2....$1.25 — 26x1....$3.75
$3.50 Tire with Tube

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street — Telephone 7-0235

ALBERT COLLINGS & SON
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. — Tel. 3-5231

STONEHAM

Johnson's Texaco Service Station
TEXACO PRODUCTS
Complete Lubrication
Cars Washed and Polished
451 Main St., Stoneham — Stoneham 0529

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM

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T	W	O	▨	S	E	R
O	▨	R	H	O	▨	Y
▨	▨	V	I	O	L	A
O	▨	A	D	D	▨	S
R	A	N	▨	E	A	T
C	L	A	Y	▨	▨	O
H	P	▨	O	D	I	N
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Grandma Jones

Willits, Calif.

When the rural telephone line went out of commission during an unusually severe storm, the valley ranches did not need two guesses as to what had happened. A certain long-dead oak tree had at last blown down, and it not only broke the telephone wire, but also blocked the only road into the valley. While a telephone repairman fixed the wire, other workers with crosscut saws and axes cleared the road. Then one of them said, "Wait a moment before you put your tools in the car, fellows. This is black oak and it's been dead long enough to make good stove wood."

"Sure enough," replied another. "But we have enough wood on our own ranches."

"I was thinking about Grandma Jones," Bill responded. "She's having the same trouble as the rest of the town folks. Can't get wood for heating or cooking because nobody's cutting any. The wood cutters are all in defense jobs. Now, we're not so busy with ranch work that we couldn't cut this up for her."

"Good idea," another chimed in. "There isn't one of us in this valley Grandma hasn't helped sometime or other when we needed it."

By noon, two-and-a-half tiers of wood had been cut, split and piled. An hour later everyone who had a telephone knew about the project. "On your way to town," Bill told them, "stop and throw a few dozen pieces of wood in your car and drop them off by Grandma's mail box as you pass. That way it won't use extra gas and tires and I'll fix it with the young 'uns next door to her to pack it into her woodshed."

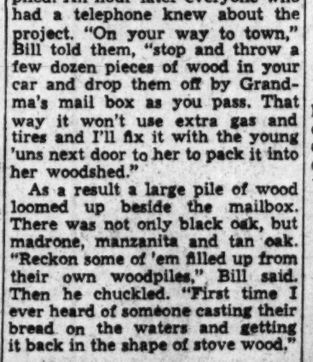
As a result a large pile of wood loomed up beside the mailbox. There was not only black oak, but madrone, manzanita and tan oak. "Reckon some of 'em filled up from their own woodpiles," Bill said. Then he chuckled. "First time I ever heard of someone casting their bread on the waters and getting it back in the shape of stove wood."

A Verse for Today . . .

Hold fast the form of sound words, . . . in faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.—II TIM. 1:13

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What river flows past historical Mount Vernon, home of Washington?
6—Plural of "ovum" is what?
7—What town on Black Sea is renowned as place of famous Roman poet's banishment?
8—What adjective suffix denotes "having the character of"?
9—Those who execute a gainer do what?
11—An oyster's shell is composed of how many parts?
12—What is a varying weight of India?
14—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "r"?
16—What Shakespearean heroine assumes name of Cesario?
18—To amaze.
20—Went swiftly.
22—Would you eat, don, or pet a cardel?
23—What substance is used for the target in trap shooting?
25—Horse power (abbr.).
26—Who was chief god of the Northern pantheon?
28—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
29—Pumblechook is a character in novel by whom?

Down

1—If you brought in an Early Rose from your garden, it would be what?
3—What Mother Goose character "ran crying down the street"?
5—Who was the Roman poet banished to Tomi?
6—Symbol for mesorium is what?
8—Blanched leafstalks of what plant are eaten raw?
9—Hail!
10—Hengest is companion to what Wagnerian heroine?
13—Amadis of Gaul loved whom?
15—What is a wooden trough for carrying mortar?
17—The lady's-slipper is a species of what?
19—Ancient Greeks and Romans threw what from a catapult?
21—High mountain.
24—What is yellow part of an egg?
27—What is a river of England and northern Wales?
28—What are initials of comedian who wears derby hat, oversize shoes, and carries a cane?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

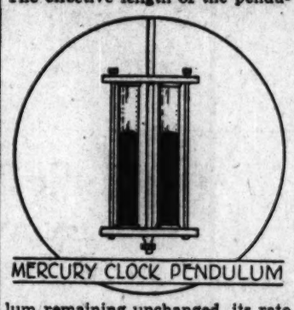
Why Some Clock Pendulums Contain Liquid Mercury?

Centuries ago, Galileo, the famous astronomer and mathematician, made the discovery that the swings of a pendulum are accomplished in equal periods of time, regardless of the size of the arc through which the pendulum swings. This regularity of swing is made use of in pendulum clocks to give accuracy to the timepiece.

However, the rate at which a pendulum swings varies with the pendulum's length. A short pendulum will waggle back and forth much more rapidly than a long one.

Also, changes in temperature cause changes in the length of the metal rod of which the pendulum is made—an increase in temperature causing the rod to expand and grow longer, causing the clock to lose time; a decrease in temperature has the opposite effect.

To compensate for this, some clock pendulums have tubes of liquid mercury serving as the pendulum bob or weight. In the mercury pendulum, an increase in temperature causes the mercury to expand and rise in the tube (as mercury rises in the tube of a thermometer), thus raising the center of gravity of the pendulum by the same amount that the lengthening of the rod lowers it. The effective length of the pendulum remaining unchanged, its rate of swing is kept constant and the clock keeps accurate time in spite of temperature variations. W. P. K.


MERCURY CLOCK PENDULUM

Stephen Deutch and O. E. Kidder Smith, Popular Photography

Pan-American Print

A composite photograph which represents the Modern Americas—the bold and new architecture of Brazil, the forward vision of Mexico. The building is the Ministry of Health and Education in Rio de Janeiro. Technical data on the print reveals that a copy negative of the architectural picture was projected onto the easel, framed carefully, and an exposure made on enlarging paper. Then, without moving the easel, photographer Deutch projected his own negative of the Mexican.

In Lighter Vein

A New Angle

Just received a card from a friend who is a defense worker. He writes: "Having a wonderful time and a half."—New Orleans Roosevelt Review.

Thrifty Scotsman

Did you know that Canada's postage rates went up one cent recently? William Kinnear of Saskatoon, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, did. Canny Mr. Kinnear mailed all his 1943 Christmas cards a few hours before the deadline.

One Angle

County Agent: "I notice that you raise hogs exclusively. Do you find they pay better than crops?"

Farmer: "Well, no. But hogs don't have to be hoed."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the eleventh article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

11—Mexico

The arms of Mexico are deeply rooted in the history and traditions of the country—upon a story which is a mixture of fact and legend. The Aztecs had wandered into Mexico from the north about the beginning of the 14th century. An oracle had spoken to them, saying they were a country of destiny, and that they were to rest and build their city when they found an eagle with a serpent in its talons or beak perched upon a cactus plant on an island in a lake. Finally after much wandering, they halted on the shores of the principal lake, and beheld an eagle with wings outspread, a serpent in its bill, and perched upon a cactus, just as the oracle had said. This was considered an excellent omen and foundations for a great Aztec city were laid by sinking piles into the shallows. Here Montezuma was ruling when Cortez came. In 1519 this beautiful city with its magnificent temples and palaces was destroyed during the prolonged struggle that ended with the establishment of Spanish supremacy. From its ruins arose Mexico City.

At various times the cactus and the eagle have appeared as decorative motifs in the coat of arms of the City of Mexico. The present coat of arms of Mexico was approved in a bill of the Constitutional Congress on April 14, 1823, when independence was attained, but its graphic delineation was subject to different interpretations. In 1917, under the direction of President Venustiano Carranza, the design was changed to make it conform more closely to the ancient Aztec pictographs of the event. It now shows a side instead of front view of the eagle, but has the same fundamentals—the eagle, the serpent, the nopal cactus, and the branches of laurel and evergreen oak. The eagle represented here is the fierce harpy eagle, a bird of great courage, called by the Aztecs, "the winged wolf." It is distinguished from our species by its prominently crested head.

To round out the circle and further identify the seal, the words "Estatdos Unidos Mexicanos" (United States of Mexico) have been added. The ensign of Mexico is a tricolor of green, white and red, with the arms of the country imposed upon the white section.

(Tomorrow: India)

Daily Anecdote

Sentimental Evening

The well-kfiown reporter, Charlie Seymour, went into a Chicago cafe one Christmas Eve, and found about 50 people there, mostly visitors from other cities held up in Chicago, sadly eating and thinking of home.

An orchestra was playing lively tunes to cheer the diners. Seymour approached the leader and asked, "What will you charge to play 'Home, Sweet Home' 10 times in succession?"

"Twenty dollars," was the reply.

"You're on," said Seymour. "Go ahead."

Presently "Home, Sweet Home" fell upon the ears of the diners. There were a few sniffles from the ladies. The orchestra played it again. More sniffles, and some of the women left the room, taking their escorts with them. The third playing caught more. By the end of the fifth rendition, Seymour was the only person in the room besides the waiters, some of whom were crying.

"Gee," said Seymour, as he hurried out to escape the manager's wrath, "we certainly are a sentimental people. I guess I'll go home myself."

NEWS ITEM— BACK-TO-THE FARM MOVEMENT IS REFLECTED IN STEADILY RISING PRICES FOR FARM LAND.

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Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Invention Is the Mother of Necessity*

By Le Pelley

OH BUD — COME OVER AND SEE MY NEW INVENTION !! ALL I HAVE TO DO IS JUMP UP AND DOWN ON THIS BOARD HERE —
AND IT WILL LIFT THAT BOARD RIGHT UP IN THE AIR...
MARVELOUS — WHAT DO YOU WANT TO LIFT THE BOARD UP IN THE AIR FOR ?
WELL — I HAVEN'T FIGURED OUT A REASON FOR THAT YET — !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now Where Did He Get To?*

By Rodgers

'Will you please open the cellar door for me?' I barked to the shadow—
?-?-?
But the "shadow" didn't answer—
"Hey! What kind of a place is this?" I wondered—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Free Parking Space*

By The Hagers

"You've made some changes, Tom, I see."
"No more deliveries," said he.
"Fresh vegetables are now desired
Because no coupons are required.
It's hard to carry everything,
So Victory Carts my patrons bring.
Then I was forced to lease this spot,
And make of it a parking lot."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Government as Reporter

In the apparently unrelenting and mistaken determination of President Roosevelt to conduct the Hot Springs food conference in an aura of secrecy, and in the highly publicized, though not directly connected, resignation of 15 Office of War Information writers, America is confronted with a regrettable situation. Regrettable because the sum effect is to cause the people to doubt whether they are obtaining the free, unbiased raw materials of fact upon which they are expected to form the individual opinions fundamental to democracy.

The high place of the press in serving a democracy is recognized by all, and is, indeed, one of the things provided for in such charters of liberty as the Constitution. So it is gratifying to see the press leap energetically to its guns in demanding the right to cover the Hot Springs meeting fully.

In considering the advantages of protecting delegates to this meeting from press questioning, and thus minimizing the danger of having "secrets" leak out, the President must consider the more serious potentialities of the decline of public trust in its avenues of information.

The President appears to feel the OWI can cover the meeting, and give out adequate information. But that is not enough. Even Elmer Davis, chief of the OWI, commendably argues that it will not suffice—and the resignation of several of his writers over a related issue confirms this.

For the writers have stated that when they sought to issue factual information to the people on the food situation they were prevented because they were dominated "by high pressure promoters who prefer slick salesmanship to honest information."

We suspect the difficulty within the OWI is not so serious as all this would hint. There is always a conflict between those who would publish facts for students and the well informed and those who deal in publicity for the masses. Perhaps Mr. Davis has not yet been able to delineate the separate channels for these tasks. We have confidence that he will succeed in this. One has but to glance back at the chaos in government information only ten months ago, when Mr. Davis was appointed, to appreciate the improvement thus far made.

But to rely on this agency—inevitably subject to ten times the varieties and quantities of censorship that ordinary newspapers must suffer—to cover a conference of such immense interest and concern as world food will we feel, result less in suppression than in confusion. And of that we have had enough.

Fighting Fears and Fables

Fancy can spin a delightful web, but when superstition coarsens the thread, and fear knots it, it no longer entertains, but enmeshes. Amusing at first were tales of the gremlins—those pranksters, who, while supposedly hitchhiking through the clouds on airplane wings, were charged with icing propellers, drinking up petrol, blocking fuel lines, jamming guns, and like mischief. Gradually, however, to some thoughts made fertile by war and flying tension, the heretofore purely fanciful gremlins have become invisible, malevolent actualities.

An English paper relates the story of five men in a bomber returning from the Ruhr over the North Sea through hail, rain, and terrific winds, feeling "helplessly tossed about by unseen hands," and sensing a "malign presence inside as well as outside the aircraft." Unaccountably running out of gas, the fliers bailed out. Later a fighter patrol was sent to shoot down the ship to prevent its getting into enemy hands, and the pilot, despite the fact that the doomed plane was empty, swore he got return fire from the tail guns. Subsequently four of the bomber crew were killed in a crash. The fifth, enclosing the story in his letter home, wrote:

> I don't absolutely believe in gremlins, but sometimes I wonder. Some boys swear by them and it is no silly dream to them when engines cut in the air or guns are fired from an empty turret. You think!

Thinking is just what is needed—clear thinking which exposes and disposes of the gremlin fancies, the fears and superstitions such as rode the bomber to its doom. For the only real unseen hands and Presence are those of which the Psalmist declared: "If I ascend up into heaven, Thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, Thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; Even there shall Thy hand lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me."

Shortest Road to Tokyo?

It is unlikely that the American public can intervene very intelligently in the present controversy over more planes for General MacArthur. Therefore the publicizing of the General's plea for air reinforcements should be sharply questioned. Its main effect so far has been to confuse and disturb the people. While Secretary Stimson announces that air reinforcements will be sent to the Southwest Pacific, we must hope that this decision results from military judgments based on evidence of mounting Japanese strength, not from any fear of popular clamor.

For to have carefully-worked-out and long-range strategy messed up by the emotional response of the public to a popular general would not be helpful to anybody but the enemy. The public often has sound instincts about basic strategy and it seems to agree with the Churchill-Roosevelt plan to beat Hitler first. But it has a special interest in the Pacific war and could be aroused to urge an unnecessary margin of air superiority there. No one wishes to give the Japanese an inch, but any forces added in the Pacific mean forces withdrawn from the present effort to clear the Mediterranean. And the road to Tokyo may be shorter or at least quicker via North Africa than via New Guinea.

For when the Mediterranean is cleared Allied naval strength will be freed for reopening the Burma Road. And the Burma Road, giving the Allies an opportunity to attack Japan from China—by far the closest and most practicable base—is the shortest military route to Tokyo. The only alternative worth talking about would be an all-out Allied push of naval and air power from bases in the Pacific. If such a move brought the Japanese fleet to complete destruction, another way to Tokyo might be opened. But the Allies have not planned it that way.

Therefore minor shifts in the allocation of strength hold out no hope of making a decisive change in the Pacific picture and they run the risk of diverting forces that have already headed for Tokyo by another road.

For the Record

Mr. Rankin, Gentleman from Mississippi, has offered the House a Resolution looking to a smaller and better Congressional Record. It resolves that House reporters of debate be instructed to "report the debates as they are heard" and "to indicate whatever demonstrations are made while the debate is in progress."

One is reminded that there is a Congressional Record, which most Americans think of as almost automatically recording, like the ticking of a clock, the words of representatives as they carry on a nation's affairs. The Constitution provided that each house "shall keep a journal of its proceedings." The Senate and House began journals which follow instructions and record motions, actions taken, and votes, but permit the incidental stream of speech to flow on unnoticed. The Congressional Record, established in 1873 and succeeding three other publications of like intent, mirrors the flowing stream, and is no doubt generally regarded as official and verbatim report of what the members say to each other on the floor of the House.

But there are buts. It has come about that members are permitted to withhold or edit parts of their speeches before they are printed in the Record, which obviously somewhat distorts the mirror. It has come about also that members may "extend" their speeches in the Record, which enlarges the stream. It has even come about that a member, having got himself "recognized," can print his speech in the Record without making it on the floor. A poet once commented on the irrevocable progress of the moving finger of time, but the moving finger of the House debate reporter is more amenable to the second thoughts of the reported.

Mr. Rankin, entertaining leisure with the Congressional Record, has apparently sometimes wondered whether the [laughter] and [applause] therein specified burst spontaneously from a listening House or were thoughtfully inserted for artistic verisimilitude in a revised speech.

Advice from Washington does not say whether the Resolution was greeted with [laughter] or [applause], either or both.

The Maine girl who quit a New Jersey shirt factory to work as a pretzel bender because she is "the athletic type" must have been expecting to wrestle with the tough kind.

Our Readers Say—

"History—To Know, to Make"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The New York Times survey shows that history has been sadly neglected. We were all informed just last year of the terrible failure in the field of mathematics. Now this will continue to come forth with different fields of battle, so to speak, until the source is found and the error corrected.

I am a mother of two children, a boy thirteen and a girl sixteen. I have struggled (and I mean just that) with their education in our public schools.

These two children have had their schooling to date in three different States in the Union. No two States were teaching the same thing in the same grade. (I mean generally such as addition, spelling, etc.) Not even the schools in the same town were alike! Wherever we were moved by the company the father worked for, we would go into the question of schools first and locate in the highest rating school in that district.

I have struggled through the time when no alphabet was taught!

I have struggled through the time when "self-expression" free education was used. To the uninitiated this means a child is left to finish his work himself and if he doesn't do it he fails the term. Show me the child at six or eight years that does not need and want discipline.

I have struggled through arithmetic taught through the medium of play so that the dear little child could learn without too much effort. The "easy way," the "bed of roses."

Now we need hard facts. We need men who can finish what they start. We need clear thinkers. Ones that will think all the way through to the conclusion. Tomorrow we are going to need them. Let's get busy and do something about the schools. Let's all watch our schools. One voice is not always heard above the clamor of the moment, but many parents' voices can be heard.

Garden City, N. Y. — A MOTHER

The Florida Barge Canal

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the grim happenings along our Atlantic Coast, the continuing opposition to the improvement of sorely needed waterways is incredible.

Failure to improve the Atlantic and Gulf Coast inland waterway routes in time to avert fuel oil and gasoline shortage in New York and New England is "water over the dam" so far as last winter goes. But another and a more critical winter will soon be upon us. We have no time to lose.

The Florida Barge Canal could be completed within a year. The necessary oil barges and towboats could be available, we are told, before snow flies next fall. Now is the time to start digging.

Who can say how long the present emergency will last? What informed authority can deny that, with a completed Florida and Jersey canal, our country will have an incomparable intracoastal waterway, safe and sheltered, stretching from the Mexican border to Massachusetts Bay; a peacetime asset of incalculable value. Surely, if earnest effort is made, there is some way in which forces can be set in motion to complete this great waterway.

Every day of delay intensifies the fuel situation, now already grave, along the North Atlantic Coast and its hinterland. This is the most densely populated and industrialized area of the nation. Our railroads are doing a grand job, but if they bog down, owing to the tremendous war transportation load superimposed on civil transportation, we can but blame ourselves for the wide distress that follows. Why must we continue to put all our transportation eggs only in the railroad basket; the bottom may fall out any day.

In view of their indisputable all-time value and the certain current urgent need for them, what is holding up completion of our Gulf and Atlantic Intracoastal waterways?

JOHN L. BOGERT, Associate Editor
New York. — Marine Journal.

Peace Mathematics

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Seeking ways of removing the barriers to universally desired peace, it may be helpful to consider that the true fundamental basis of peace is some rule for unifying policies, motives and procedure toward the organization and achievement of peace.

Find the law underlying the achievement of peace and conform to that law, and your individual effort toward peace will co-ordinate naturally with every other effort which conforms to that same law in any part of the world.

Suppose Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt and Chiang Kai-shek were given a mathematical problem, each being assigned a portion of it to solve correctly. Suppose that the final step in the problem consisted of adding the results of their four calculations, this sum being the answer to the problem. If the four men had worked in accordance with the principle of mathematics, their independent work would be effective in getting the right answer.

It would seem wise for statesmen who are seeking to plan solutions of problems involving the science of human affairs and international relationships, to check on whether they are all using the "two plus two equals four" of that science.

If there is no clear understanding of the rule for the attainment of peace, statesmen will continue to grope in the dark, and the path to peace will remain obscured in controversial issues.

Those who do understand the principle which alone can be the basis of peace must find ways and means of proving to others the soundness and necessity of obedience to that principle in order that nations may be benefited by the peace which can be obtained in but one way. Hate, revenge, envy, covetousness, selfishness, greed, avarice, injustice, tyranny, aggression in any form can never add up with neighborliness and good-will, to make peace. Past attempts to make them do so have been called "statesmanship and diplomacy." To achieve world peace we must get and give what it takes.

E. S. J. P.
Havana, Cuba

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Time He Was Extricating Himself

Down the Middle of the Road

"An Added Awareness of America . . ."

By Erwin D. Canham

If there is one thing editors whose jobs place them in Boston ought to do often, it is to take a swing around the Middle West. Especially in time of war or great stress. The Atlantic Seaboard is all very interesting and important, but you cannot get the feel of America until you cross the Alleghenies. As your train hums along the straight, even miles west of Cleveland you begin to sense once more that you are approaching the heart of the Nation. You are swallowed up by nationhood.

The war doesn't seem far away in the midlands. Soldiers and sailors and airmen are everywhere, and arms plants are quite as frequent and sometimes bigger than in the East. Planes are even more impelling signs of global warfare today than ships. And the planes hop from their home fields or factories all over the midlands to the frontiers and beyond in a matter of hours.

No, I do not think you have a feeling of isolation in the Mid-West. But you do have an added awareness of America. You feel the power and sweep of this Nation. It engulfs you. It seems rich, ample, all-secure. Its black soil is around you, or its mines, or its great factories. Or its fine and frequent cities and small towns—so solid, homelike, contented, proud. Or its great sweeping highways, its broad rivers, its corn cribs and wheat elevators, its herds and flocks, its splendid people.

* * *

Today, of course, these people are interested in one thing: the winning of the war. I do not think they are as much interested in the winning of the peace as they could be and probably will be. In fact, some of them criticize and condemn discussions of post-war planning. But then, so do some people in New England. Yet these people are basically more nationalistic than those of us who live on the edges, and they cannot help feeling more secure. They are, perhaps, more confident of meeting their destiny alone, without the interdependent aid of other nations.

Yet all generalizations are faulty. Just as you find one Mid-Western Governor or Senator who is profoundly distrustful of co-operation with other nations, so will you find others—often from the same State and same political party—who outline splendid programs of collaboration. Within a few miles of the State Capitol where one Governor stands firm on a doctrine of national aloofness is the field where two boys from his State first learned to fly an airplane. And from that same field, and many another, go today the planes which—more than any other material factor—are binding this globe into one world.

People are politically-minded in the Mid-West. They are thinking about the 1944 campaign more than people in New England, and they have more advantageously placed favorite sons. In fact, one candidate for the Republican nomination—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio—already presents a typical and vigorous political picture. Whereas Wendell L. Willkie is campaigning mostly from New York, over the air, through his new book, and in other urban and citified ways, and whereas Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota is still headed toward a commission in the Navy, Governor Bricker is at the heart of a political system which is indigenous to the very roots of the Republican Party.

* * *

Governor Bricker has been a good executive in Ohio, he has fine character, presence, and political equipment. He is a man after the heart of the average Republican committeeman and convention delegate. His opposition to the Roosevelt Administration is uncompromising; it yields nothing to modern times or fashions. And in foreign affairs, while denying the impeachment of isolationism, Governor Bricker is proud of the designation of nationalist. Yet his attitude, as expressed in his New York speech last week, has been sharply criticized by some Republican leaders and newspapers for failing to recognize adequately America's responsibilities in the postwar world.

And of course there are new horizons over the Mid-West, visible to all. The Mid-West's boys and men are in the far corners of the world. They are doing great deeds. One of them, a home-town boy, spoke before the Ohio Legislature the day we were there. He had spent 21 days on a liferaft in the South Pacific. His sister, they tell you proudly in Columbus, works in a local department store. His name is Rickenbacker.

And these Mid-Western boys and men in Tunisia, India, New Guinea, Britain. Will they bring new horizons back to their prairies, their hills and river valleys and lakes? Has the very need for their presence in Tunisia already brought new, continuing responsibilities to the midlands? Assuredly.

The adjustments of war are not quite so drastic in the midlands as in New England. You drive faster on the open highways, you have more fuel for heating, despite rationing you are closer to the sources of food supply. Indeed you are a bit less inhibited, a bit more difficult to regiment and manage. Labor is more demanding, agriculture more insistent, management more confident.

Underneath, though, Mid-Westerners and Easterners want the same things. We are all Americans, we all want our Nation's well-being in a framework of world unity. And if the Mid-West, in its breadth and Americanism, has a great deal to teach a Boston editor, perhaps the sight of the broad Atlantic or Pacific, rolling visibly to a horizon beyond which lie today's enemy and tomorrow's challenge, adds the final touch of realism and balance.

Whether We Bomb or Plough

You springtime, smooth in your honey-pale hair,
Issue no directive, no emergency rule
Of ration. When your hour comes you are there.
This was the way when Homer went to school.
There you lean, building green light round a pool,
Whipping white foam along the hawthorn bough,
Winding up winter on the past's tight spool.
You did it that way then. You do it now
Whether we burn and bomb the waiting land, or plough.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Wide Horizon

The Island

By Winifred King Rugg

The island is peaceful. . . .

Around the island, near and far, the seas are raging.

In remoter regions men are waging a pitiless conflict begun in selfishness and greed. With every device of war made more appalling by the fruits of the arts of peace, human beings are dealing destruction upon their fellow men.

To this war we have sent out best, our dearest. We who bore them proudly have sent them proudly. We reared them lovingly, with endless searching for ways of wisdom, until they grew to be strong, good men, and then we saw them go to fight on and under the sea, in the air, the jungle and the desert, because they and we believe this to be the plain course of decency and justice. In the believing—but not in the doing—there is peace.

Beyond the island are want, fear, and horror. Things have been done that the tongue rebels at repeating. The innocent, the weak and small, have not been safe. Destruction has dropped from the skies. Great cities have been laid flat. English villages, Polish farmsteads, fishing-hamlets by ice-blue fjords.

Then where do we find peace?

* * *

Men spend their evenings at strange new tasks or do old tasks in new and puzzling ways, and when it becomes clear to a man that his work is part of an invincible whole, he finds some peace.

Women gather with other women who would relieve want, if possible mitigate horror. They cut and sew and fashion garments. They tuck a gay handkerchief into the pocket of a little dress for a Dutch refugee, they make a flower from scraps of bright wool and fasten it to the lapel of a jacket for a girl in some devastated British town. The handkerchief and the flower are silly things that bless her that gives more than her that takes. In the measure in which women forget themselves in this work they find peace.

We have been cold, but at evening we have lighted a fire on our hearth, set our little table in its warmth, and called our diminished family together. There, in the smallness, with curtains drawn to hide a glow that might jeopardize some brave craft, in the comfort from a studiously husbanded fire, and in affection, we have found peace, and something precious to remember all our days.

We have gone into our churches. We have carried the week with us, its perplexities about new ways, the echoes of discouraging words, the secret knowledge that what has come to others may come to us. We have risen and together have sung a hymn. The words may not be the same for all everywhere, but in one phrase or another, always, a great and noble hymn brings a glorious upsurging of worship, of hope, and peace within. . . .

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.

We listen to music that speaks a universal tongue and find refreshment. We work in our gardens, early and late. We dig and water and battle with weeds, and to reward our sweat and toil come precious green shoots, then the flower, and then the fruit, and through work and through the pleasant sense of achievement we find some peace.

* * *

The island of peace is every man or woman who wishes to be within himself or herself a unit of peace. That is done by work and good humor; by self-forgetfulness, by the habit of serenity; by faith. It cannot be done by sloth or inertia; certainly it cannot be done by bickerings, by strivings to get more that others have in a fair distribution of commodities, or by anger that others' consciences are less tender than ours. It is something that cannot be conferred by any other person, but lies between one's self and God.

An island of peace is no ivory tower to which we try to escape from a tortured world. Just as a real island is washed by waters that have touched many lands, so our island of peace is touched by what other men and women are experiencing.

If by courage and diligence, by faith, by the cultivation of serenity and unselfishness, one of us creates an island of peace, and another does the same thing, and another and another, until the number swells to millions, then there will be peace.

Let there be peace? . . . No man can bring it, though he were universal dictator. No man can bring peace, even to a single friend. But each one of us can say, "I will be an island of peace within myself." There it can begin. It is a little thing in comparison with all the world, but who knows where it will end?

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